

FBI

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 104

29 May 1984

JAPAN

Nakasone, Reagan To Discuss Trade, Finance	C 1
Defense Chief Says Talks With U.S. Set for June	C 1
Nakasone, Carter Meet; Discuss U.S.-USSR Ties	C 2
International Antinuclear Forum Opens in Yokosuka	C 2
Miki, Suzuki Join Forum	C 2
Nationwide Rallies Held	C 3
Use of Torii Station as Green Beret Base Viewed	C 3
[RYUKYU SHIMPO 27 May]	
Further Reportage on Persian Gulf Situation	C 4
Curbing Shipping Debated	C 4
MITI Official on Oil Imports	C 4
'Self-Restraint' Imposed	C 4
Egyptian Envoy To Discuss Gulf	C 5
Hatano To Visit Iran	C 5
Memorial Celebration for Admiral Togo Held	C 6
Leaflet Believed From Korean Balloon Found	C 6
Nakasone on World Role of Self-Defense Forces	C 7
Ishibashi Opposes Visit By ROK's Chon Tu-hwan	C 7
JSP Divided on Chon Visit	C 7
Hiroshima Mayor Protests Soviet Nuclear Test	C 8
Briefs: Aid to Sri Lanka	C 8

NORTH KOREA

Reportage on Kim's Visit to Moscow, Arrival in Warsaw	D 1
Kang Song-san Address	D 1
Kim, Chernenko Hold Talks	D 3
Kim Receives Chernenko Gift	D 5
Soviet Soldier Honored	D 5
Farewell Function	D 5
Kim Leaves Moscow	D 6
Sends Thanks to Chernenko	D 8
Entourage Reaches Minsk	D 9
Minsk Wreath Laying Ceremony	D 10
Visit to Tractor Plant	D 11
Minsk Banquet Held	D 11
Kim Passes Through Brest	D 12
Delegation Inspects Exhibit	D 13
Kim Greeted at Border	D 14
Arrival in Warsaw	D 14
Kim, Jaruzelski Meeting	D 16
Talks at Guest House	D 16
Delegations Meet 27 May	D 17
PAP Cited on Kim Visit	D 17
TRYBUNA LUDU Cited on Visit	D 18
Further Reportage [cross-reference]	D 18

Armed Forces Minister Returns Home From USSR	D 18
Socialist Nations Discuss Olympics in Prague [VRPR]	D 19
NODONG SINMUN Criticizes Sennewald's Remarks [27 May]	D 19
Military Exercise in South Called Provocative	D 20
KCNA Reports Crash of S. Korean Air Force Plane	D 20
45th Anniversary of Musan Battle Celebrated	D 21
Meeting in Pyongyang	D 21
Paek Hak-nim Address	D 21
NODONG SINMUN Editorial [22 May]	D 29
Kim Il-song Commends Workers of Nampo Lock Gate	D 30

SOUTH KOREA

Kim Il-song's Moscow Visit, USSR Ties Viewed	E 1
Foreign Ministry Source Cited	E 1
'Realistic Approach' Urged [KOREA HERALD 26 May]	E 1
Seoul Reconfirmed as Venue for 1988 Olympics	E 2
Countermeasure Against North on Olympics Urged	E 3
[TONG-A ILBO 26 May]	
Further on 3d Round of Sports Talks With North	E 4
[KOREA HERALD 26 May]	
Chon Calls for Increased Vigilance Against North	E 5
Briefs: Yen Loan	E 5

KAMPUCHEA

Chea Sim, Delegation Leave for Visit to East Europe	H 1
PRC Shelling Along SRV Border Condemned	H 1
Commentary on SRV Stand Against 'Reactionaries'	H 1

THAILAND

Further on Lao Troops' Occupation of Villages	J 1
Prasong Denies Report [NATION REVIEW 26 May]	J 1
Prem Yet To Receive Report [BANGKOK WORLD 28 May]	J 1
Occupied Villages Retaken [BANGKOK POST 28 May]	J 2
Envoy To Seek Settlement [NATION REVIEW 28 May]	J 2
Lao Troops Attack Outposts [BANGKOK 'WORLD 29 May]	J 2
Athit on Foreign Policy, Becoming National Leader	J 3
[NATION REVIEW 26 May]	
Commander Comments on Kampuchean Border Situation	J 3
[NATION REVIEW 27 May]	
Briefs: Disease Resurfaces	J 3

VIETNAM

Reagan's 22 May Speech Termed 'Acts of Deceit'	K 1
'Regiment-Size' PRC Force Allegedly Mobilized	K 2
PRC-U.S. Rapprochement Blamed	K 2
Reportage on Military Delegation's Visit to CSSR	K 4
Meets With Defense Minister	K 4
Concludes Visit	K 5
Further Reportage [cross-reference]	K 6
Communication Lines Maintained With Border Areas	K 6

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Sea Territory Treaty With Indonesia Ratified [NEW STRAITS TIMES 26 May]	O 1
Editorial on Kirkpatrick Remarks on Third World [NEW STRAITS TIMES 24 May]	O 1

PHILIPPINES

Start of Joint Military Exercise With U.S. Noted	P 1
Military Witness Testifies Before Agrava Board	P 1
Marcos Holds Press Conference on Election Results	P 2
Marcos Speaks on Peace at Memorial Day Ceremony	P 15
Marcos Emphasizes Decree-Making Powers	P 15
Reportage on Winners in Batasan Elections	P 15
164 Winners Proclaimed	P 15
Breakdown of Victories	P 16
Marcos Comments	P 16
Opposition Comments on Marcos, Plans for Future	P 17
Laurel on Marcos' Health	P 17
Opposition to Marcos Decree Powers	P 18
Advocates 'Genuine Social Justice'	P 19
Projected Batasan Special Session Canceled	P 19
KBL Holds Caucus, Orders Drive Against Terrorism	P 19

NAKASONE, REAGAN TO DISCUSS TRADE FINANCE

OW260409 Tokyo KYODO in English 0340 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 26 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and U.S. President Ronald Reagan will meet in London June 7 to exchange views on bilateral relations and the summit meeting of seven major Western industrialized nations just before the meeting opens, Foreign Ministry officials said Saturday. The officials said Nakasone hopes to reconfirm the importance of further promoting Japan-U.S. relations in the belief that the two countries have greatly improved their relations as a result of Japan's decision to open up its markets "at one great stroke."

At the same time, he plans to reach a consensus on how to deal with a new round of multi-lateral trade negotiations and the debt issue of developing countries at the London summit, bringing together the heads of state or Government of Japan, the United States, Britain, West Germany, France, Italy and Canada for their 10th annual meeting.

The officials said Japan will renew its appeal for early start of a new trade round following the Tokyo round which is due to end in 1987 after successfully reducing tariffs and other trade barriers over eight years.

Nakasone and Reagan agreed to push for an early holding of the new round when the latter visited Japan in November last year. The officials said, however, the two leaders would refrain from forming a coalition to make the London summit a success as such an attempt would certainly irritate European leaders.

Nakasone hopes to have extensive talks on the huge debts of non-oil developing countries totaling some 700 billion dollars when he meets with other leaders. He visited India and Pakistan in early May to have their views reflected at the summit meeting, they said.

At a meeting with Reagan, he will ask the Americans to check growing protectionist trends and reduce their 200 billion-dollar-a-year budget debt which is costing indebted nations billions of dollars in interest payments.

DEFENSE CHIEF SAYS TALKS WITH U.S. SET FOR JUNE

OW261451 Tokyo KYODO in English 1206 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Sasebo, May 26 KYODO -- Japan and the United States will hold their top working-level defense conference in Honolulu in late June, defense chief Yuko Kurihara said here Saturday. The conference, generally attended by Foreign Ministry, Defense Agency and non-civilian officials and their American counterparts, has usually been held every year in the past. Last year, however, it was not held, due mainly to parliamentary elections in Japan.

Kurihara, director general of the Defense Agency, who is visiting here to inspect Maritime Self-Defense Force facilities, told reporters that the government still needs Diet approval to arrange the next conference with the United States. "But the conference cannot be put off forever," he said. "I think it will be held late in June." The upcoming conference will be the 15th so far. The 14th was held in August 1982.

Agenda items for the next conference are expected to include the international situation, Japanese and U.S. defense buildup and Japan-U.S. defense cooperation. Based on what was agreed to during Tokyo talks held between Kurihara and U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, U.S. delegates to the conference are expected to pressure Japan to step up the increase in its defense capability, particularly shipping lanes, in order to meet the Soviet military threat.

NAKASONE, CARTER MEET; DISCUSS U.S.-USSR TIES

OW251207 Tokyo KYODO in English 1051 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 25 KYODO -- Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter said Friday U.S.-Soviet relations will remain deadlocked until after the American presidential election in November. Carter, now in Japan on a private visit, made the remark during a meeting with Prime Minister Nakasone.

The former president was quoted as saying that Soviet animosity toward President Ronald Reagan's administration is strong, and adding that he thought there will be no development in U.S.-Soviet relations until after the election. He also reportedly said that Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko is increasing his influence in the Soviet hierarchy.

Touching on Japan, Carter told Nakasone that Japan should increase its political and economic role. Earlier, he conferred with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe.

INTERNATIONAL ANTINUCLEAR FORUM OPENS IN YOKOSUKA

OW261521 Tokyo KYODO in English 1217 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Yokosuka, Kanagawa Pref., May 26 KYODO -- A two-day "grassroots" international forum against nuclear arms and military bases opened here Saturday prior to the deployment of nuclear Tomahawk cruise missiles on U.S. warships in June. About 350 pacifists and anti-nuclear activists joined the forum, which was organized by 38 nonpartisan Japanese intellectuals, to discuss ways to make the Asia-Pacific area free of nuclear weapons and military bases. Attendees included delegates from Guam, Belau and other places where the United States has naval bases.

Jim Anthony, a pacifist from Fiji, reported to the forum that nuclear-armed U.S. warships have been visiting Fiji for the past six months and that the U.S. Navy has begun training Fiji Armed Forces for handling nuclear weapons. Ms. Aida Dizon from the Philippines reported the recent formation of an organization of 20,000 women in her country who will conduct a grassroots pacifist campaign.

The first-day session of the forum also included reports on anti-Tomahawk and anti-military base movements from 13 Japanese activists. On Sunday three groups will discuss nuclear arms deployment in the Asia-Pacific area and the importance of a life and economy that are free of nuclear arms and military bases. Participants said they will adopt an appeal and conduct a protest march in Yokosuka later in the day. Pro-communist and other activists also plan to organize a peace march on Sunday in Yokosuka, where the U.S. Navy has a base. Organizers estimate the participants in the march will number 100,000. They hope to ignite a popular drive against deployment of the Tomahawk missile.

Miki, Suzuki Join Forum

OW281157 Tokyo KYODO in English 1105 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 KYODO -- Leading figures from political, academic and cultural circles Monday formed a new antinuclear forum and issued a joint appeal for nuclear disarmament. The forum, called the 22-Member Committee for Nuclear Disarmament said in an inaugural statement that it would call for nuclear disarmament in the Asia-Pacific region, and press Japan and the United States to safeguard Japan's non-nuclear policy of not producing, possessing and allowing nuclear arms on its territory.

It also proposed a new law to provide support for victims of the U.S. atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. Former Prime Ministers Takeo Miki and Zenko Suzuki are prominent members of the new group which is chaired by Tokuma Utsunomiya, a Shinsei Club member in the House of Councillors (upper house).

Other members include Haruo Okada, a Socialist and former lower house deputy speaker; Ryokichi Minobe, former Tokyo governor; Mikio Sumiya, president of Tokyo Women's Christian College; commentators Chieko Akiyama and Yoshio Nakano. The mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Takeshi Araki and Hitoshi Motoshima, are also on the committee.

Nationwide Rallies Held

OW271113 Tokyo KYODO in English 1004 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Yokosuka, Kanagawa Pref., May 27 KYODO -- An estimated 100,000 people held rallies Sunday across the country against the planned deployment beginning in June of Tomahawk cruise missiles on U.S. naval ships, according to organizers. At the central meeting in Yokosuka, where the U.S. Seventh Fleet is based, tens of thousands of pro-Japan Communist Party activists adopted a resolution calling for total ban on nuclear weapons, including removal of Soviet intermediate-range SS-20 missiles from the Asia-Pacific region. Police reported 22,000 people took part in the gathering, while the organizers claimed an attendance of 42,000.

JCP Secretary General Tetsuzo Fuwa, in a speech to the Yokosuka meeting, said with deployment of the Tomahawk missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads, Japan will be involved in U.S. nuclear war strategy. Participants then marched through streets of Yokosuka covering the 8 kilometers between the gate of U.S. Navy base and a nearby ammunition depot of the U.S. Navy with a "human chain" of people joining hands. Similar meetings and marches were staged around U.S. military bases, including Iwakuni and Sasebo. Meanwhile, some 350 participants of a grassroots international forum against nuclear arms and military bases adopted an appeal calling for solidarity among people beyond the frontiers in Asia and the Pacific region to secure existence and human rights in the threat of a nuclear war. The pacifists marched through Yokosuka at the end of a two-day discussion on ways to make the Asia-Pacific region free of nuclear weapons.

USE OF TORII STATION AS GREEN BERET BASE VIEWED

OW271441 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 27 May 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] Tokyo -- Commenting on the U.S. plan to withdraw about 600 members of the U.S. Army communication unit from Torii Station in Yomitan and replace them with about 300 Special Forces members (Green Berets) this September, the Foreign Ministry and the Defense Facilities Administration Agency [DFAA] are of the opinion that "if there is a change in the functions and the purpose in the use of the base, it will be a subject of discussion at the Japan-U.S. joint committee." Thus, depending on how the deployment will be made, it will become a subject of argument between the two governments.

The opinion of the DFAA and the Foreign Ministry is that if a new training ground and facilities are to be built at Torii Station, it will necessarily become a subject of discussion for the joint committee and that the replacement of the existing unit will also be subject of discussion by the joint committee as a matter of principle. However, as of this moment, it is not clear what kind of training will be conducted by the Green Berets and how they will use the facilities.

So the Japanese Government is taking a wait-and-see attitude. A Green Beret battalion (250 to 300 strong) is scheduled to be deployed by this September. Matters relating to the advance consultation required when they take emergency action will be discussed in the future.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PERSIAN GULF SITUATION

Curbing Shipping Debated

OW260349 Tokyo KYODO in English 0311 GMT 26 May 84

[Excerpt] Tokyo, May 26 KYODO -- The management and labor failed to reach an agreement on payment of danger money for crewmen operating vessels sailing beyond the "danger line" to be marked at latitude 26 degrees and 30 minutes north, as do the shipping industries in Britain, Sweden and Norway. The labor union had demanded a halt to sailing in to the danger area in the Persian Gulf following news reports a Liberian-registered chemical tanker sailing under charter by Japan Line Ltd. was crippled in international waters near Saudi Arabia in an alleged Iranian air missile attack Thursday.

In the meantime, the Transportation Ministry said that a total of 10 tankers and cargo ships of Japanese registry were sailing in the Persian Gulf as of 10 a.m. [0100 GMT] Saturday. An additional 15 tankers and 17 cargo carriers of foreign registry were running under Japanese charter, the ministry reported.

MITI Official on Oil Imports

OW260509 Tokyo KYODO in English 0503 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 26 KYODO -- A high Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) official said Saturday self-restraint being exercised by Japanese tankers in the Gulf area off Kuwait and northern Saudi Arabia would not affect Japanese oil imports. "(It) does not mean stoppage but we are only worried about expansion to the southern Gulf," Director General of the Petroleum Department Kunihiro Matsuo said.

Khafji port, located in the neutral zone, is included in the self-restraint area, but Japanese oil companies will be able to use foreign tankers to ship crude to Japan and Saudi Arabia's major Ras Tanura is not included, he said. Japan imported only 1.6 percent of its oil requirements from Kuwait in 1983 by using foreign tankers and stoppage of crude from Kuwait would not seriously threaten Japan, he said.

Insurance rates against tankers and cargoes to Iran and its vicinity have been marked up recently but are not seriously damaging the Japanese oil industry, Matsuo said.

'Self-Restraint' Imposed

OW280313 Tokyo KYODO in English 0304 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 KYODO -- Japan's oil industry is worried about the decision by the shipping companies to restrict sending ships to northern part of the Persian Gulf, industry sources said Monday. The sources said there will be no immediate impact on Japan's oil imports from Kuwait and the neutral Khafji, both within the expanded "dangerous zone" designated by the shipowners' labor relations agency, as there will be no ships and oil tankers assigned to load crude oil from that region for the time being.

But the sources said, if the self-restraint measures lasts long, the oil industry will have to pay much more danger money and insurance fees, pushing up the price of oil.

The labor relations agency decided over the weekend to impose "self-restraint" on sending Japanese-crewed ships to the endangered Gulf area and allow them to enter the area after a thorough checking of safety on a case-by-case basis.

Japan imported 60,000 barrels a day from Kuwait in fiscal 1983, or 1.6 percent of the total, while 232,000 barrels, or 6.3 percent of the total, from the neutral zone. Recently, oil imports from Kuwait have been increasing to cover reduced imports from Iran. Imports from Kuwait ran at 207,000 barrels a day, or 5.3 percent, in April, according to the industry sources.

The Saturday decision by the shipowners did not mean a total ban on sending ships to Kuwait and Khafji and oil imports from the area are still possible by tankers of foreign registry and crewmen.

Egyptian Envoy To Discuss Gulf

OW280515 Tokyo KYODO in English 0302 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 KYODO -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's special emissary will arrive in Tokyo Tuesday to discuss the Persian Gulf war with Japanese leaders, Foreign Ministry officials said Monday. 'Umran ash-Shafi'i, undersecretary of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, Wednesday will attend the second joint meeting between the two countries, and meet with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Shafi'i is understood to have with him a letter from Mubarak to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in connection with the tense Middle East situation. But a Foreign Ministry source said a meeting between the presidential envoy and Nakasone has not yet been formally set. Deputy Foreign Minister Toshihiro Nakajima will represent Japan at the second joint committee meeting, a follow-up to the first meeting in Cairo last June.

The two countries agreed on setting up the joint committee meeting in April, 1983 when President Mubarak paid an official visit to Japan. Shafi'i's Japan visit closely follows trips to Tokyo by the foreign ministers of Iran in April and of Kuwait and Iraq last week.

Hatano To Visit Iran

OW281245 Tokyo KYODO in English 1224 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 KYODO -- A top official of the Foreign Ministry disclosed his intention Monday to send Yoshio Hatano, director general of the ministry's Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau, to Iran either in early or middle June. Hatano will meet Iranian authorities and brief them on the contents of Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's talks with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and also with Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the same official said. Both visited Japan last week as representatives of the Arab League.

The official added that Hatano will ask Iranian authorities to exercise self-restraint in an effort to prevent further expansion of the Iran-Iraq war and ask them to guarantee safe navigation of ships in the Persian Gulf.

MEMORIAL CELEBRATION FOR ADMIRAL TOGO HELD

OW271127 Tokyo KYODO in English 1027 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Kagoshima, May 27 KYODO -- A memorial ceremony was held Sunday in Kagoshima in honor of Heihachiro Togo, a noted Japanese admiral who masterminded the 1905 battle of Tsushima to crush an Imperial Russian Fleet. Yuko Kurihara, director general of the Defense Agency, said in his speech delivered to the ceremony that he would be thankful "if the defense capabilities be improved in enhanced understanding of and cooperation with the people of Japan."

The ceremony, organized by a non-official organization at Togo's native Prefecture of Kagoshima to mark the 50th anniversary of his death, was attended by, among others, diplomats and naval officers from the United States, Britain, France, Finland and Turkey. Organizers said about 1,500 people took part in the ceremony. The Soviet Union had blasted the Japanese Government for holding the ceremony saying it reflected revanchist sentiments in Japan and hostility against the Soviet Union.

The organizers of the ceremony -- the Society for Popularizing the Achievement of Fleet Admiral Togo -- said they have neither political intention nor aims at enhancing defense consciousness among the people. The ceremony featured a lecture by novelist Jun Eto and a picture show on the life of Admiral Togo.

The Togo celebration started Saturday with a four-nation naval parade in the Bay of Kagoshima, southern Japan. A total of 12 warships from Japan, the United States, Britain and France, which joined the naval parade, will leave Kagoshima by Tuesday morning.

LEAFLET BELIEVED FROM KOREAN BALLOON FOUND

OW260543 Tokyo KYODO in English 0525 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Okayama, May 26 KYODO -- A leaflet believed to have been brought by one of large numbers of mysterious balloons suspected to have been released from the Korean peninsula was found Saturday in Okayama Prefecture, police said Saturday.

Police said the leaflet was 14.8 centimeters long and 8.7 centimeters wide and was printed in three colors. It was spotted on a mountainside at Yuno, Shingo town in Okayama Prefecture.

Police said a driver found it and reported to authorities. However, a balloon was not spotted. Authorities Friday said that 392 vinyl balloons had been discovered in 38 prefectures in Japan in a 20-day period.

Japanese officials have been unable to determine the origin of the mysterious balloons. Some suspect they may have come from South Korea, while others believed they may have been released from North Korea.

The leaflet found in Okayama Saturday contained a statement written in Korean "Hangul" language. It supported tripartite talks among North and South Korea and the United States to discuss relaxation of tension "in the southern half of the peninsula." It was signed by a "Federation of National Unification Front."

The leaflet also carried a cartoon of a young man carrying a portable speaker on the front, and a drawing of what appeared to be an American, South and North Korean and a political statement, on the back. A leaflet found in Tochigi Prefecture, north of Tokyo, Friday contained a statement denouncing North Korea.

NAKASONE ON WORLD ROLE OF SELF-DEFENSE FORCES

OW280137 Tokyo KYODO in English 0116 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told self-defense forces officers here Monday that Japan's "appropriate" defense ability is contributing to world peace. Speaking at a regular meeting of the officers, Nakasone said he saw no sign of easing in the East-West tension due to continuing military buildup by the Soviet Union. Continuing tension in Indochina and the Korean peninsula is also causing the situation that "should seriously concern us," he said.

Yuko Kurihara, director general of the Defense Agency who also spoke at the meeting, urged the 110 attending officers to exert effort to make the self-defense forces what would meet the expectation of the people through cooperation with civilian defense officials.

ISHIBASHI OPPOSES VISIT BY ROK'S CHON TU-HWAN

OW281147 Tokyo KYODO in English 1114 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 KYODO -- Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, said Monday he is opposed to South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan expected this September. But Ishibashi, speaking at an interview with NHK TV, stayed short of spelling out that specific action the top opposition party would take in registering its opposition to the trip.

"As our position stands, we cannot but express our opposition" to Chon's visit, Ishibashi told the NHK interviewer. "It would be unnatural" for the Japanese Government to play host to Chon "at this time," he said.

Ishibashi, however, indicated that Chon would be welcome in Japan if he accepts a North Korean proposal to hold three-way talks with the United States for reunification of the two Koreas. The JSP, which has close links with North Korea, has shunned contacts with the anti-communist South Korean regime.

Asked whether the Socialsit Party would take any specific action to oppose Chon's visit, Ishibashi merely said: "The party will look into the matter." Ishibashi's hesitation was interpreted as a sign of an on-going debate within the party whether the JSP should establish some sort of dialogue with the South Koreans instead of voicing outright objection to the Chon visit.

Touching on the forthcoming London summit of seven industrialized nations, Ishibashi said he was concereded that discussions at the annual meeting have been taking on political military undertones. He said the summit should be devoted to its original mission of providing a forum for discussing economic problems. Ishibashi added that even if the summit deals with East-West issues, it should seek to promote harmony and cooperation, instead of confrontation, between the two power blocs.

JSP Divided on Chon Visit

OW280109 Tokyo KYODO in English 0035 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 KYODO -- The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) is sharply divided over how it should treat South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan during his expected official visit to Tokyo this autumn. While some JSP members are opposed to the planned visit by what they call "military dictator," other officials of the country's largest opposition party are calling for a switch in its traditional anti-Seoul by opening contact with the southern half of the divided Korean peninsula.

The JSP has been on good terms with the communist administration in North Korea. Under the new leadership of chairman Masashi Ishibashi, however, the JSP is vigorously pushing a "new, more realistic" policy which was recently reflected in a visit to the United States by Ishibashi and other JSP executives for the first time in five years. Ishibashi has said the JSP is ready to open official relations with the Seoul Government provided the Japanese Government reciprocates by establishing political contact with North Korea and that the United States and South Korea agree to a North Korean proposal for tripartite talks to discuss the future of the Korean peninsula.

Tokyo has diplomatic relations with Seoul, but not with Pyongyang. And JSP leaders have close ties with South Korean political dissidents, including former opposition presidential candidate Kim Tae-chung, now living in exile in the United States. President Chon was invited by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to visit Japan when the latter made an official trip to Seoul in January 1983.

Japanese Government sources said arrangements are now being made for Chon's state visit to Tokyo, most likely in September, as the first top South Korean Government leader invited to Japan, colonial ruler of Korea from 1910 to 1945. A senior JSP official, who declined to be named, said, "Our policy toward the Korean peninsula should be moderated and we should not oppose the visit by President Chon for the sake of our new face."

Ishibashi's statement on a possible shift of JSP's Korea policy was based on the perception that even North Korea had recognized the authority of the Seoul Government, effectively in its proposal for the tripartite talks including South Korea, he said. However, this move by the party's right wing has met resistance from hardliners.

Another senior official, who also spoke on the condition that he be not identified, said, "The Chon regime emerged in blood of the 1980 military raid on Kwangju citizens calling for democracy in that country, so we cannot help opposing the visit." A recent move by right-wing parliamentarians to set up a study group on South Korea met difficulties as the special party committee on the Korean issues, a foothold of pro-Pyongyang groupings, intervened.

HIROSHIMA MAYOR PROTESTS SOVIET NUCLEAR TEST

OW270414 Tokyo KYODO in English 0402 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Hiroshima, May 27 KYODO -- Mayor Takeshi Araki of Hiroshima Sunday sent a cable of protest against a Soviet nuclear test conducted in Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic on Friday, city officials said. The telegram of protest, sent to Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Pavlov, was the sixth cabled by Hiroshima to the Soviet Union this year.

BRIEFS

AID TO SRI LANKA -- Tokyo, 25 May KYODO -- Japan will give 1.43 billion yen (about 6 million dollars) in grant aid to Sri Lanka for expansion of its television broadcasting network, the Foreign Ministry said Friday. Diplomatic notes on the grant were exchanged in Colombo between representatives of the two governments. Sri Lanka has inaugurated the television service with Japanese aid totaling 3.7 billion yen (16 million dollars) and now plans to promote educational programs. Japan's grant aid to Sri Lanka since fiscal 1969 has totaled 41 billion yen (178 million dollars), ministry officials said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0449 GMT 25 May 84 OW]

REPORTAGE ON KIM'S VISIT TO MOSCOW, ARRIVAL IN WARSAW

Kang Song-san Address

SK270200 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 24 May 84

[Speech by Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, at a Korean-Soviet friendship meeting held at the Moscow automated lines works on 24 May -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, respected Secretary Comrade (Italiyodrovich Specibniy), respected Manager Comrade (Ulazimir Pabrovich Servakhov), and dear employees of the Moscow automated lines works:

The DPRK party and state delegation, now on a visit to the USSR, a fraternal country, is spending significant days amid the special concern and warm hospitality of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and people. Today, the employees of the Moscow automated lines works named after the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union are ardently welcoming us at this grand mass rally. I extend heartfelt thanks to you for warmly welcoming us with comradely friendship and amicable feeling and to Comrade Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin and other comrades for delivering such excellent speeches. Your welcome of our delegation and this welcoming rally demonstrate the firm unity and friendship between the Korean and Soviet peoples. The consolidation and development of Korean-Soviet friendship at present are of important significance in promoting socialist and communist construction in our two countries and in defending peace and security in the Far East, Asia, and the world.

Korean-Soviet friendship has long historical roots. The peoples of our two countries are revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers who have long established a firm alliance in the course of the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the socialist and communist cause. During the days of the arduous and ordeal-ridden anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Korean communists and patriotic people staunchly struggled to defend the first socialist state in the world with armed force and to achieve the liberation of the fatherland against the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

The Soviet people helped our people's cause of national liberation with their blood and rendered both material and spiritual assistance to our people, remaining firmly on their side during the period of the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and during the difficult postwar period of rehabilitation. Today, too, the Soviet people invariably oppose the maneuvers of the imperialists to fabricate two Koreas and actively support our people's revolutionary cause of socialist construction and national reunification. The Korean people do not forget and are grateful for this.

Korean-Soviet friendship is solid and everlasting because it is based on militant friendship and internationalist solidarity forged between the two peoples in the struggle for the common goal and idea. Korean-Soviet friendship is firmly fixed by law in the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the two countries. We are very pleased that, thanks to the joint efforts of our Soviet comrades and ourselves, a new milestone for further expanding and developing the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries has been provided and the invincibility of socialist forces and the international communist movement has been powerfully displayed once again.

The Soviet people are a heroic people who had the honor of being the first to pave the road to socialism in the world. For nearly 70 years, from the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution up to today, the Soviet people have trod an arduous, but honorable road of struggle under the banner of Lenin.

The Soviet people successfully carried out revolutionary tasks of various stages, repulsing the repeated maneuvers of the class enemies at home and abroad for aggression, interference, subversive acts, and sabotage in the encirclement of imperialism and they have successfully built a modern, powerful socialist state in the vast land of the Soviet Union which accounts for one-sixth of the earth.

As we witnessed on our way to Moscow how powerful nature was being conquered by the people's creative labor even in the vast land of Siberia, we were deeply and firmly convinced that the power of socialism is great and the talent of popular masses is boundless. Closely united around the CPSU Central Committee led by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the Soviet people are vigorously struggling to maintain inheritance and consistency in policy and to complete developed socialism, upholding the decisions adopted at the subsequent plenary meetings of the party Central Committee.

At his plant, too, we could witness with deep emotion that all employees were fiercely waging the movement of socialist competition for the prescheduled fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan by displaying their creativity and activeness.

We highly value and warmly hail the great achievements attained by the fraternal Soviet people in the revolution and construction. We sincerely wish you greater success in the advance movement to strengthen the country's economic and defense power further, to gratify the people's material and spiritual demand more smoothly, to complete developed socialism, and to march toward communism.

Today, socialism has expanded worldwide and all socialist countries are contributing to strengthening the world's socialist forces through the success and experience which they have achieved in the revolution and construction. Our party and people are actively contributing to mankind's common cause of remodeling and reforming the world by successfully carrying out the Korean revolution. In the northern half of our republic, an advanced socialist system has already been firmly established and the historic task of socialist industrialization has been brilliantly realized.

Today, the Korean revolution is strenuously developing at a new, higher stage under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party center and our people's fighting spirit is very high. Our people are powerfully advancing to win the complete victory of socialism in our country and to expedite the future of communism, upholding the banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture -- a general line of socialist and communist construction. We are reliably defending the oriental post of socialism smashing the continuous maneuvers of imperialists for aggression and war, and are struggling to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Over the past period, our party and the government of the republic have taken every opportunity to set forth the most realistic and reasonable ways to settle the Korean question peacefully and have made all efforts to solve the question of the country's reunification through dialogue and negotiations. To settle the question of our country's reunification peacefully, the tense situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula should be relaxed and the U.S. imperialist aggressor occupying South Korea should be withdrawn. Even though many obstacles and difficulties are invariably laid on the road toward national reunification due to the maneuvers of the imperialists and their followers to fabricate two Koreas, our nation's long-cherished aspiration for national reunification will certainly be accomplished under the conditions, which all Korean people unanimously desire, for the reunification of the fatherland. The peoples of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and the world's progressive people, which stand together on the common front against imperialism, support Korean reunification.

Comrades and friends: Today, checking and frustrating the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and defending the peace and security of the world are the most urgent tasks assigned to the socialist nations and all peace-loving people in the world. With united strength, the socialist nations and all peace-loving people in the world should resolutely struggle against the imperialists' policy of aggression and war.

We consider that the peace proposals and initiatives put forward in recent years by the Soviet party and government to oppose resolutely the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war and to defend peace and security in Europe and the world are an important contribution to easing international tensions and averting a new world war. We actively support these peace proposals and initiatives.

We support the struggle of people in Asia, Africa, and Latin America against aggression and interference by imperialism and extend full support and encouragement to the people's antiwar and antinuclear movement for peace which is daily growing in Europe and broad areas of the world. Socialism and communism are an invincible force representing the present era and the future of mankind and are growing and strengthening with each passing day. If the world's progressive forces, including the socialist forces, the international communist movement, the Nonaligned Movement, and the movement for national liberation, pooled their strength in staunchly struggling, they could check and frustrate the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and defend the peace and security of the world.

In the future, too, as in the past, our party and people will be firmly united with the fraternal Soviet people and with the peoples of socialist countries, the world working class, peoples of nonaligned countries, and all peace-loving people in the world and staunchly fight for the victory of the cause of peace, democracy, national independence, socialism, and communism under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and under the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle.

Long live permanent fraternal friendship and unit between the Korean and Soviet peoples!

Kim, Chernenko Hold Talks

SK251701 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1638 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 25 (KCNA) -- Talks were held again in the Kremlin on May 25 between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Yi Chong-mok, member of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Yi Hwa-son, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, who are alternate members of the WPK Central Committee; and suite members.

Present on the opposite side were Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Comrade A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister; Comrade D.F. Ustinov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defence; Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politbureau, and secretary, of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade K.V. Rusakov and Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade O.B. Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy director of the International Department of the party; Comrade V.V. Sharapov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade M.N. Smirnovsky, deputy director of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade M.S. Kapitsa, deputy foreign minister; Comrade N.M. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK; and personages concerned.

At the talks information was given each other on the situation in the two countries and views were exchanged on the problem of further expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and two countries and on a series of matters of common concern.

[Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 2100 GMT on 25 May carries a report on the talks between Kim Il-song and Chernenko held in Moscow on 25 May. The domestic version adds the following passage at this point: "Both sides noted with satisfaction the development of friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union in various fields, including the party, state, economic, and social fields, and discussed practical measures to expand and deepen these friendly and cooperative relations."]

Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks to the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union and Comrade K.U. Chernenko for inviting the party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He gave information about the successes made by our people in socialist construction under the wise leadership of the party and explained the just and realistic initiatives of the DPRK for reunifying the country independently and peacefully. Giving an analysis of the situation on the Korean peninsula, he pointed to the stand of our party against the imperialist aggressive manoeuvres and for easing the tension in Korea and safeguarding peace in Asia and the world.

[The domestic version adds the following passage at this point: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song invited Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to visit the DPRK. The invitation was gratefully accepted."]

At the talks Comrade K.U. Chernenko warmly hailed the achievements of the working people of the DPRK in socialist construction and said that their successes are a fruition of the energetic leadership of the WPK Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He stressed that the Soviet party and government resolutely support the struggle of the Korean people for making the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and achieving the reunification of the country on a democratic basis free from any outside interference. He gave information about the creative endeavours of the Soviet people for implementing the decisions of the 26th congress of the party and the subsequent plenary meetings of the party Central Committee under the leadership of the CPSU. Comrade K.U. Chernenko referred to the international situation and expressed the stand of the Soviet party and government against the imperialist aggressive manoeuvres.

The talks proceeded in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Receives Chernenko Gift

SK252239 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 25 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a gift from Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on May 24.

Soviet Soldier Honored

SK252345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1651 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 25 (KCNA) -- A decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated May 25 on awarding the DPRK title of Labour Hero to Comrade Ya. T. Novichenko, and internationalist soldier, was made public.

The decree says: On awarding the DPRK title of Labour Hero to Comrade Ya. T. Novichenko, an internationalist soldier

Comrade Yakov Tikhonovich Novichenko, as an officer of the Soviet Red Army, had participated in the war for liberation of Korea against the Japanese imperialist aggression army, in the noble internationalist spirit and devotedly helped our people after liberation in the struggle for the building of a new country. In particular, he performed a distinguished feat by displaying self-sacrificing spirit and heroism in countering the heinous assault of reactionaries who tried to do harm to our revolution under the complicated situation right after liberation. His heroic feat is a shining symbol of the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship sealed with blood in the course of the common struggle against imperialism.

The DPRK party and state delegation had an emotion-charged meeting with Comrade Ya. T. Novichenko and highly estimated his feat during its visit to the Soviet Union. The DPRK Central People's Committee awards the title of Labour Hero of the DPRK along with the Gold Medal (hammer and sickle) and the Order of National Flag First Class to Comrade Yakov Tikhonovich Novichenko, highly estimating his heroic feat.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, president
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Pyongyang, May 25, 1984

Farewell Function

SK252355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2330 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 25 (KCNA) -- A farewell function for Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was held in the square in front of the Grand Kremlin Palace, Moscow, on May 25.

Comrade Kim Il-song was warmly seen off by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Present at the farewell ceremony were members of the DPRK party and state delegation Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and Kwon Hui-kyong, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Soviet Union.

Also present there were Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union; Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and foreign minister; Comrade D.F. Ustinov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defence; Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy president of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Comrades K.V. Rusakov and N.I. Ryzhkov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade B. Yazkuliyeu, deputy president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic; Comrade N.V. Talyzin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union; Comrade N.M. Shubnikov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to the DPRK, and other personnel concerned.

The flags of Korea and the Soviet Union were flying on the flagpoles of the Kremlin. Honour Guardsmen lined up in the square in front of the Grand Kremlin Palace.

Comrade Kim Il-song warmly hugged Comrade K.U. Chernenko and exchanged cordial farewells with him. Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a photograph with Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

Comrade Kim Il-song left the Kremlin for Belorussian railway station, warmly seen off by the leading cadres of the Soviet party and state.

Kim Leaves Moscow

SK260445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 25 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Moscow on May 25 by special train, successfully concluding an official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union at the head of a party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Leaving with him were members of the party and state delegation and the suite. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 2300 GMT on 25 May carries a report on Kim Il-song's departure from Moscow. The domestic version adds the following passage at this point: "Leading Soviet party and state cadres and several tens of thousands of workers warmly saw him off."]

B. Yazkuliyeu, deputy president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic; Yu.E. Fokin, general secretary of the Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Union; N.M. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, and functionaries of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet Foreign Ministry also left to accompany Comrade Kim Il-song [The domestic version renders this passage as follows: "...left to accompany the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song..."] from Moscow to the border city.

Kwon Hui-kyong, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, also left.

Moscow was pervaded with a warm atmosphere of farewell. The route from the Kremlin guest house to Belorussian railway station was lined with tens of thousands of working people of all strata and youths and students, carrying the flags of the two countries in their hands to see off Comrade Kim Il-song [The domestic version renders this passage as follows: "...to see off the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song..."] who was leaving after recording new shining chapter in the history of the traditional friendship between the Korean and Soviet peoples.

Hung out on the streets and in railway station compound were the flags of the two countries symbolic of the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Soviet peoples and the slogans reading "Warm farewell to the party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Long live the everlasting friendship between the Soviet and Korean peoples!", "Fraternal greetings to the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea successfully building socialism!" and "Our resolute support to the struggle of the Korean people for a democratic and peaceful reunification of the motherland!"

When Comrade Kim Il-song [the domestic version renders this passage as follows: "...When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song..."] arrived at Belorussian railway station after passing through the cheering crowds, escorted by a motorcycle-mounted honor guard, stormy cheers of "Hurrah" and "Friendship, friendship" burst forth at the station plaza and compound.

Present there to see him off were Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Comrade A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade D.F. Ustinov, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU and minister of defence of the USSR; Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU and first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; Comrade K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU; Comrade N.V. Talyzin, member of the Central Committee of the CPSU and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; [the domestic version adds the following Soviet officials at this point: T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; B.V. Balmont, V.M. Kamentsev, N.S. Konarev, and N.N. Tarasov, ministers of the Soviet Union; Y.P. Ryabov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; S.A. Losev, director general of TASS;] and other leading personnel of the party, power bodies and Army of the Soviet Union.

Also present there were officials of the Korean Embassy in Moscow, Korean specialists and students studying in the Soviet Union and Polish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, Stanislaw Koczolek.

Children of Korean Embassy officials presented bouquets of fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song. [The domestic version renders this passage as follows: "...bouquets of fragrant flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song."]

A grand farewell function took place in the station compound for the DPRK party and state delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The national anthems of our country and the Soviet Union were played.

Comrade Kim Il-song, [The domestic version renders this passage as follows: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song..."] accompanied by Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Soviet Army.

Lovely Soviet children presented bouquets of fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song [The domestic version renders this passage as follows: "...bouquets of fragrant flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song..."] and the members of the delegation.

Comrade Kim Il-song [The domestic version renders this passage as follows: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song..."] exchanged greetings at parting with the leading cadres of the Soviet party and state.

He got on the train, waving to the cheering crowds. The special train left Belorussian railway station while cheers of crowds were ringing loud and violent waves of flowers rolling.

Sends Thanks to Chernenko

SK280410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 28 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on May 27 sent a message of thanks to Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, passing through Brest, a border city of the Soviet Union, with the successful conclusion of his official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union.

The message reads: We are leaving your country with the successful conclusion of our visit to the Soviet Union amid the warm welcome and hospitality of the Communist Party, government and people of the Soviet Union.

Through meetings and talks with you, we have deepened comradely friendship and mutual understanding and achieved good fruits in all matters discussed.

I express deep thanks once gain to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Government and people of the Soviet Union for particular hospitality to us, the deep concern shown to us for our successful visit to the Soviet Union and the active support expressed to our people in the cause of national reunification.

The visit to the Soviet Union of the party and state delegation of the DPRK marked an epochal occasion in consolidating and developing onto a higher stage the traditional friendship and solidarity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Expressing satisfaction with this, I sincerely wish you and the Soviet people greater success in the future struggle to complete a developed socialism and defend peace in Europe and the world in accordance with the decisions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the decisions of the ensuing plenary meetings of the party Central Committee.

Entourage Reaches Minsk

SK270852 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Minsk May 26 (KNCA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, stopped over in Minsk, the capital of Belorussia, the Soviet Union, on May 26 on his way to Warsaw, leading the DPRK party and state delegation, for an official goodwill visit to the Polish People's Republic.

Minsk railway station and the streets in the city were in festive attire and bustling like on a holiday with crowds who turned out with the fraternal and friendly sentiments towards the Korean people. Placed on the facade of the building of Minsk railway station were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and a portrait of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The flags of our country and the Soviet Union and the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic were flying on the flagpoles.

When the special train carrying Comrade Kim Il-song pulled into the railway station compound, the crowds warmly welcomed him, waving flags and bunches of flowers and loudly shouting "hurrah!" and "friendship!". The members of the DPRK party and state delegation arrived there together with him.

Coming from Moscow accompanying Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade B. Yazkuliyeu, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic; Yu. E. Fokin, general secretary of the Soviet Foreign Ministry; and N.M. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

Comrade Kim Il-song was warmly met at the railway station by Comrade N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia; Comrade I.E. Polyakov, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Comrade V.I. Brobikov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Belorussia; E.F. Ivanovskiy, commander of the Belorussian Military District; and cadres of the party and power bodies of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Minsk City. A child presented a bouquet of fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Il-song waved to the enthusiastically jubilant crowd and posed for a photograph with the cadres who came out to meet him. Then he, accompanied by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, headed for the guest house amid the enthusiastic welcome of the crowds.

When the car carrying Comrade Kim Il-song left the railway station compound, the cheers of "hurrah" burst forth again and again in the street. People of all strata who turned out to many kilometers of route carrying portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song and portraits of Comrade K.U. Chernenko extended welcome waving flags and flowers and raising cheers.

Minsk Wreath Laying Ceremony

SK270858 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Minsk May 26 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, this morning laid a wreath at the victory obelisk in Minsk, the capital of the Belorussia Soviet Socialist Republic.

The members of the DPRK party and state delegation attended the wreath-laying together with him. Also attending were Comrade N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia; Comrade I.E. Polyakov, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Belorussia; Comrade V.I. Brobikov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Belorussia, and other cadres of the party and power bodies of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Minsk city.

Present there were Comrades B. Yazkuliyeu, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic; Yu.E. Fokin, general secretary of the Soviet Foreign Ministry; N.M. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK, and functionaries of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Foreign Ministry. A guard of honor of the Soviet Army lined up in the square of victory where the victory obelisk is set up.

When Comrade Kim Il-song arrived in the square, he was met by E.F. Ivanovskiy, commander of the Belorussian Military District.

Comrade Kim Il-song, together with the members of the party and state delegation, laid a wreath at the victory obelisk. Inscribed in the ribbon attached to the wreath were letters "To heroic defenders of Minsk city, Kim Il-song."

The band struck up the national anthems of our country, the Soviet Union and Belorussia. Then a march past the guard of honor took place.

Visit to Tractor Plant

SK270929 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0905 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Minsk May 26 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today visited the Minsk tractor plant named after Lenin.

He was accompanied by the members of the DPRK party and state delegation in the visit to the plant. Accompanying him there were Comrade N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia; Comrade I.E. Polyakov, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Belorussia; Comrade V.I. Brobikov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Belorussia; and other cadres of the party and power bodies of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Minsk city.

Comrade Kim Il-song was also accompanied by Comrade B. Yazkuliyeu, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic; Yu. E. Fokin, general secretary of the Soviet Foreign Ministry; N.M. Shubnikov, soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK; and functionaries of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

The Minsk tractor plant named after Lenin was in an atmosphere of warm welcome upon meeting Comrade Kim Il-song. Put up along many kilometres long route from the square of victory to the plant were slogans reading "Warm welcome to the DPRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Welcome to dear friends of Korea!" and the flags of our country, the Soviet Union and Belorussia were hanging there. A large number of crowd turned out with the flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers in their hands to welcome Comrade Kim Il-song who was bringing shining annals to the history of the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship.

When Comrade Kim Il-song arrived at the plant, the workers there warmly welcomed him, waving the flags and bunches of flowers. He was warmly met by the secretary of the plant party committee, the chief engineer and other cadres of the plant. Workers of the plant presented bunches of fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Il-song went round the major production processes of the plant, guided by its chief engineer. He congratulated the workers on their success of labour and encouraged their endeavors. At the end of his inspection of the plant, Comrade Kim Il-song left the following letters: "I congratulate you on your success achieved and hope that you will further glorify in the future the honour of this plant named after Lenin. [signed] Kim Il-song, May 26, 1984."

The plant presented a gift to Comrade Kim Il-song.

Minsk Banquet Held

SK261028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 26 May 84

["C.C., Communist Party of Belorussia, Presidium of Supreme Soviet and Government of Belorussia Arrange Grand Banquet in Honour of Comrade Kim Il-song." -- KCNA headline]

[Text] Minsk May 26 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Government of Belorussia today arranged a grand banquet in Minsk in honour of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song was invited to the banquet. Also invited were the members of the DPRK party and state delegation and suite members. Attending the banquet were Comrade N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia; Comrade I.E. Polyakov, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Belorussia; Comrade V.I. Brobikov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Belorussia; E.F. Ivanovsky, commander of the Belorussian Military District; and cadres of the party and power bodies of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Minsk city.

Also present there were Comrade B. Yazkuliyeu, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic; Yu.E. Fokin, general secretary of the Soviet Foreign Ministry; and N.M. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

When Comrade Kim Il-song appeared in the banquet hall, accompanied by Comrade N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, the attendants welcomed them with enthusiastic applause.

Comrade N.N. Slyunkov made a speech first at the banquet. Then Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, made a speech there.

The banquet took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Kim Passes Through Brest

SK272319 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2230 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Brest May 27 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, passed through Brest, a border city of the Soviet Union, on his way to Warsaw on an official goodwill visit to the Polish People's Republic at the head of a DPRK party and state delegation. He arrived in Brest on the evening of May 26.

He was conducted to Brest from Moscow by Comrade B. Yazkuliyeu, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic; Comrade Yu.E. Fokin, general secretary of the Soviet Foreign Ministry; N.M. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK; and officials of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Accompanying him from Minsk were G.G. Bartochovich, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party; A.E. Gurinovich, foreign minister of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; and S.A. Bronikov, director of the International Department of the BCP Central Committee.

Flags of the DPRK, the USSR and the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic were fluttering and a large number of people lined up in thick walls with flags in their hands along the long street from the railway station to the Hero Brest Fortress and the guest house.

Hung on the facade of the Brest railway station building were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

When the special train carrying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song pulled into the railway station compound, applauding and shouting "friendship, friendship." He was warmly greeted by V.I. Boris, second secretary of the Brest Regional Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party, and other cadres of party and power bodies of the Brest region and city. Soviet children presented him with bouquets of flowers imbued with friendly feelings. He waved to the enthusiastically cheering crowds. Comrade Kim Il-song called at the obelisk of the Hero Brest Fortress and laid a wreath before it. The car carrying him arrived at the fortress through waves of enthusiastic welcome. He laid a wreath before the obelisk of the Hero Brest Fortress and observed a moment's silence in memory of the fallen Soviet soldiers. While being briefed on the fortress, he went round the obelisk and the museum. He highly praised the heroic feats performed by the defenders of the Brest Fortress.

Comrade Kim Il-song left Brest for Poland on May 27. A large number of people raised enthusiastic cheers, waving flags of the two countries along the long street from the guest house to the railway station. Present at Brest railway station to see off Comrade Kim Il-song were G.G. Bartochovich; A.E. Gurinovich; S.A. Bronikov; and V.I. Boris and other cadres of the regional and city government organs. Also present there were Comrade B. Yazkuliyeu; Yu.E. Fokin; N.M. Shubnikov and officials of the CPSU and the Soviet Foreign Ministry who came from Moscow. Comrade V.A. Zhotov, chairman of a branch of the Brest City Veterans' Committee, who had been active in Korea as a commissar of the Soviet Army right after liberation, was also present.

Comrade Kim Il-song gladly met Comrade V.A. Zhotov at the railway station. After receiving his greetings, Comrade Kim Il-song recollected with deep emotion the days when Zhotov was active in Korea, seeing a photograph he had posed for with Zhotov in Pyongyang in 1947. Comrade Kim Il-song inquired after his health and about his family and had a talk with him in a cordial atmosphere.

Overwhelmed with deep emotion and joy at meeting Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Zhotov sincerely wished Comrade President Kim Il-song great success in his foreign tour. Soviet female workers presented flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song.

G.G. Bartochovich presented a gift to him in the name of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Government of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. After exchanging greetings at parting with Soviet cadres, Comrade Kim Il-song left Brest railway station amid the hearty send-off of the crowds.

Delegation Inspects Exhibit

SK272305 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Minsk May 27 (KCNA) -- Some members of the party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on May 26 inspected the Belorussian exhibition of Achievements in National Economy in Minsk.

Seeing the exhibition were Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, who is a member of the party and state delegation, and suite members. They were accompanied by Comrade N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia. Guided to the exhibition, they were impressed by the exhibits concentrically showing successes achieved by the working people of the Union Republic of Belorussia in various fields of the national economy.

Kim Greeted at Border

SK272359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2245 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Warsaw May 27 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, passed through Terespol, and border city of Poland, on May 27 on his way to Warsaw for an official goodwill visit to the Polish People's Republic, leading a party and state delegation of the DPRK.

Terespol was garbed in festive attire. A large crowd lined up in the railway station compound with flags of the two countries and bouquets in their hands from early morning to welcome the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Artists in beautiful national costumes were waiting for the goodwill envoy of the Korean people, dancing and singing.

Present at the railway station were Comrade Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and foreign minister, and the chief of protocol of the Foreign Ministry and the Polish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK who came there as a special mission to accompany Comrade Kim Il-song to Warsaw, and the first secretary of the Biala Podlaska Provincial Party Committee, the chairman of the Provincial People's Committee and other cadres of the party and power bodies in the province and Terespol city. O Man-sok, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Poland, was also present.

When the special train carrying Comrade Kim Il-song pulled into the platform, the crowd warmly welcomed him, waving flags and bunches of flowers. He alighted from the train and exchanged greetings with Polish cadres, acknowledging the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd. Polish women and children presented bouquets of fragrant flowers to him. A Polish woman presented a large piece of bread and last to him, according to the custom when greeting the most distinguished guest and wished him good health and a long life.

Comrade Kim Il-song got on the train amid the hearty farewell of the crowd. He was enthusiastically welcomed by a large crowd at the Siedlce and other main railway stations on his way to Warsaw.

Arrival in Warsaw

SK272338 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2257 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Warsaw May 27 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived in Warsaw on May 27 by special train, leading a DPRK party and state delegation for an official goodwill visit to the Polish People's Republic upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

Arriving there together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were the members of DPRK party and state delegation -- Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Comrade Yon Hyong, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Hyon Mu-kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; and Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council -- and suite members.

Arriving with the delegation was a special mission made up with Comrade Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee and foreign minister, and others which had accompanied him from Terespol, a border city. O Man-sok, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Poland, was among those from Terespol.

Warsaw was in a festive attire to welcome Comrade Kim Il-song. Flags of Korea and Poland were fluttering and slogans reading "Citizens of the capital warmly welcome Comrade Kim Il-song, the leader of the Korean people!", "Welcome to the friends from the DPRK!", and "Long live fraternal friendship between Poland and Korea!" were hung out on the streets.

A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song was put up in the Warsaw central railway station compound. It was flanked on either side by the national emblems of the DPRK and the PPR. The railway station plaza was packed with working people of all walks of life in the city holding portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song.

Present at the railway station to greet Comrade Kim Il-song were comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Comrade Henryk Jablonski, president of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Comrade Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the PUWP Central Committee; Comrade Zbigniew Messner, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland; Comrade Marian Wojniak, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw City Party Committee, Comrade Janusz Obodowski, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, and leading functionaries of the party and power bodies and the Army.

Officials of the DPRK Embassy in Warsaw, Korean specialists and students in Poland and diplomatic envoys of different countries were also present.

At 10:00 (Warsaw time), the special train carrying Comrade Kim Il-song pulled into the underground railway compound.

He alighted from the train and firmly shook hands with and hugged Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and Comrade Henryk Jablonski. Polish children presented fragrant flowers to him.

When Comrade Kim Il-song in company with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and Comrade Henryk Jablonski came out to the railway station plaza from the underground station, a large number of people broke into stormy cheers of hurrah, waving flags of the two countries.

A grand welcome function took place at the station plaza in honor of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The national anthems of the two countries were played. Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and Comrade Henryk Jablonski, reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Polish People's Army. At the end of the welcome function cheers of hurrah burst forth again.

Children of officials of the DPRK Embassy in Warsaw presented bouquets of flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and Comrade Henryk Jablonski. He waved to the enthusiastically cheering crowds, passing before them in company with Comrades Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski. Escorted by motorcycles, Comrade Kim Il-song headed for the guest house through the streets decorated with flags of the two countries and welcome slogans.

Kim, Jaruzelski Meeting

SK272300 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2243 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Warsaw May 27 (KCNA) -- Tete-a-tete talks between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, was held in Warsaw on May 27. The talks took place in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Talks at Guest House

SK272330 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2311 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Warsaw May 27 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on May 27 met Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, who visited him at the guest house.

Present there were Comrade Henryk Jablonski, president of the State Council of Poland; Comrade Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party; Comrade Zbigniew Messner, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PUWP and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland; and Comrade Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PUWP and minister of foreign affairs of Poland.

Also present there were Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK; Comrade Hyon Mu-kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK; Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; and O Man-sok, Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Polish People's Republic.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski warmly congratulated Comrade Kim Il-song on his official goodwill visit to the Polish People's Republic and toasted his good health and a long life.

Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a talk with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Delegations Meet 27 May

SK280010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2252 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Warsaw May 27 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Warsaw on May 27 between members of the party and state delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Hyon Mu-kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; and Comrade O Man-sok, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Poland; and officials concerned.

Present on the opposite side were Comrade Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party [PUWP] and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Zbigniew Messner, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PUWP and vice-chairman of the Council of ministers; Comrade Janusz Obodowski, vice-chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; and Comrade Leon Tomaszewski, Polish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK; and officials concerned.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

PAP Cited on Kim Visit

OW261937 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 26 (KCNA) -- The POLISH NEWS AGENCY PAP on May 25 reported the following article on the threshold of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to Poland:

The party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by President Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, will arrive in Poland upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

This visit will mark an important occasion in further expanding the relations between the two countries that are linked together by warm friendship and multilateral cooperation. The relations between the two countries which established diplomatic relations in October 1948 are run through with the internationalist spirit.

President Kim Il-song visited Poland in July 1956, leading a government delegation. In October 1959 a Polish Party and state delegation visited the DPRK.

The two countries have close political and economic relations and give a common appraisal of the international situation. Poland consistently supports the DPRK proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

TRYBUNA LUDIU Cited on Visit

SK270934 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0913 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 27 (KCNA) -- The Polish Paper TRYBUNA LUDU May 22 carried an article entitled "Friendship between Poland and Korea and their joint action" with the approach of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's official goodwill visit to Poland. The paper said that the visit to Poland by the DPRK party and state delegation led by President Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, confirms the firm friendship between Poland and Korea. Noting that the DPRK which was founded in 1948 is a country which dealt a counter-blow at the U.S. imperialists, the paper pointed to the support and encouragement of the Polish people to the Korean people in the period of the Fatherland Liberation War and in the postwar rehabilitation and construction.

Saying that Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, visited the DPRK in 1977, it continued: Korea strongly denounced the smear campaign and economic sanctions of Washington and NATO member nations against Poland. She has expressed support to the Polish Government's step for the stabilization of the situation. The relations between the parties, governments and social organisations of the two countries are becoming brisk. Trade relations are also developing. Poland expresses firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

Further Reportage

For reportage on the visit of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK, which began 27 May, see the Polish section of the 29 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ARMED FORCES MINISTER RETURNS HOME FROM USSR

OW261933 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 26 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, who had visited the Soviet Union as a member of the DPRK party and state delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and some suite members returned home today by air.

They were met at the airport by Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Paek Hak-im, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Hyon Chun-kuk, member and first vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and generals of the Korean People's Army. Also present there on the occasion were O.V. Okonishnikov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang, and his embassy officials.

Comrade O Chin-u left Moscow by air on May 25. He was seen off at the airport by Marshal N.V. Ogarkov, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, first deputy minister of defense of the Soviet Union and chief of General Staff of the Soviet Army; and General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and director of the General Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Also present at the airport were members of the DPRK party and state delegation Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president of the DPRK; Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Moscow.

SOCIALIST NATIONS DISCUSS OLYMPICS IN PRAGUE

SK271241 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Prague (TASS) -- A meeting of delegations from sports organizations of socialist countries was held in Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia, on 24 May. The meeting was convened to discuss the situation which has been created because of the U.S. Administration and the Los Angeles Olympic Games. The meeting was attended by delegates from the North, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, East Germany, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, **the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia.** The meeting was also attended by Juan Antonio Samaranch, chairman of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] and other leaders of the international Olympic movement.

The communique which was adopted at the end of the meeting noted: As the participants of the meeting unanimously stress, the sports organizations of socialist countries have had their sportsmen make active preparations for the Olympic games expecting the Olympic games to be held in an atmosphere of friendship and hospitality and on equal terms for all delegations. However, regrettably, the Reagan administration has not taken practical measures to guarantee the security of the sportsmen from socialist countries, and it has allowed numerous activities violating the Olympic Charter. The participants of the meeting shared the view that the work of choosing cities for Olympic Games should be carried out more prudently and that in doing this, the opinion of the national Olympic committees of all countries and of international sports federations should certainly be taken into account.

Worry was expressed over the expected Olympic Games in 1988 in Seoul. All delegations and representatives from the international Olympic movement to the meeting expressed their firm belief that, in the future as in the past, the sports movement of the socialist countries will effectively cooperate with the IOC, national Olympic committee federations, and international sports federations and will cooperate in every way to consolidate (?the unity) of the Olympic movement.

NODONG SINMUN CRITICIZES SENNEWALD'S REMARKS

SK271009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0950 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 27 (KCNA) -- The United States should respond to our proposal for tripartite talks for a peaceful solution of the Korean question, instead of increasing tensions by causing a commotion in other's country as an uninvited guest, says NODONG SINMUN in a commentary Sunday.

Noting that U.S. forces Commander in South Korea Sennewald, who was recalled home, appeared at a news conference on May 24 and raised an outcry over someone's "threat of southward invasion," blabbing that we were "building up" armed forces and "expected" to possess "a modern weapon and new weaponry system" and that we were presumed to have dug "tunnels" in different parts of the Demilitarized Zone, the author of the commentary says:

The news conference of Sennewald who had increased tensions on the Korean peninsula by making haste with war preparations, acting the "governor general" with all the powers in South Korea in his hand since 1982, was as reckless as his record over the past two years.

His protestations about "new weaponry system" and "tunnels" were all based on speculations and hypothesis as his wordings indicate. The U.S. imperialists needed such hypothesis to justify their occupation policy and arms buildup in South Korea. Sennewald blared that the U.S. forces present in South Korea would be reinforced by 1985 and the South Korean puppet navy and airforces had been equipped with new warships, fighter-bombers, etc.

It is a premeditated act for the provocation of a new war in Korea to escalate war preparations, building up armed forces in South Korea and reinforcing their equipment with the shipment of new-type weapons, raising a hue and cry over North's "arms buildup" and "southward invasion." With nothing can they justify their act of inciting hostile feelings against us and agitating war by coming out even with the fictitious "tunnel" problem when our people and the world people are calling for an early realization of tripartite talks.

MILITARY EXERCISE IN SOUTH CALLED PROVOCATIVE

SK271110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1102 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 27 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique on May 25 held a provocative war exercise called a "joint demonstration exercise" by mobilizing infantry, tank, and artillery and chemical tactical airforce units at a drill ground of the puppet army combat arms school, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The fascist clique mobilized in this military din "largest firepower" including tanks, armoured vehicles, balkan guns and helicopters and dragged out more than 50,000 including puppet army officers and men, officials of the puppet administrative organs and students for "inspection."

The military blackguards kicked up a row that day frantically giving off powder smell in the sky and on the ground, allegedly to "smash attack from an imaginary enemy" and incited a war and hostility against the northern half of the republic, making them see all sorts of military equipment including "UH-60" helicopters of the U.S. imperialists aggression forces. The puppets made a bluff, saying this provocative din was "the largest ever in scale in the history of the army."

As the desire of the South Korean students and people for democracy against U.S. imperialism and fascism and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country grows stronger, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, on the instructions of U.S. imperialism, feverishly tries to find a way out of the serious crisis in intensifying the manoeuvres for the provocation of an anti-communist war against the North.

KCNA REPORTS CRASH OF S. KOREAN AIR FORCE PLANE

SK251533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 25 (KCNA) -- An F4E Phantom fighter-bomber belonging to the South Korean puppet airforce crashed in the sea off North Cholla Province on May 23 in a war exercise, according to a report. The plane which took off at a puppet airforce base in South Korea crashed into the sea off Okku, North Cholla Province, while flying about in an "operation exercise" in the air above the West Sea.

45TH ANNIVERSARY OF MUSAN BATTLE CELEBRATED

Meeting in Pyongyang

SK221155 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] A central report meeting was held at the People's Palace of Culture on the afternoon of 22 May to commemorate the 45th anniversary of victory in the Musan battle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, was placed respectfully on the front wall of the meeting hall with a red flag as a background. Posted in the meeting hall were slogans: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious WPK!" Also posted behind the rostrum were a model of Mt Paektu, the holy mountain of the revolution, symbolizing the brilliant revolutionary tradition of our party and the numbers "1939" and "1984." Posted in the meeting hall were the slogans: "We respectfully wish the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a long life and good health," "Let us become members of an honor guard and a do-or-die unit who are endlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party!," and "Let us inherit and develop the brilliant revolutionary tradition of our party."

Participating in the report meeting were functionaries from party, government, and economic agencies; social organizations; scientific, educational, cultural, art, public health, and press sectors; KPA generals; anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters; KPA soldiers; and city workers.

Present on the rostrum were Comrades Pak Song-chol, So Chol, Chon Mun-sop, and Paek Hak-nim, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Choe Kwang and Kim Kang-hwan, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; comrades Hwang Chang-yop and Ho Chong-suk, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; responsible functionaries of workers organizations; and anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

The report meeting opened with the playing of the national anthem. Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy minister of the People's Armed Forces, made a report.

Paek Hak-nim Address

SK230505 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 22 May 84

[Speech by Paek Hak-nim, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice minister of the People's Armed Forces, at the central report meeting held at the People's Cultural Palace in Pyongyang on 22 May to mark the 45th anniversary of the victory in the Musan area battle -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades: Forty-five years have elapsed since the historic Musan area battle which planted the hope for the fatherland's liberation in the hearts of our people and vigorously encouraged the whole nation in the sacred anti-Japanese struggle.

As they are meaningfully celebrating the anniversary of the victory in the Musan area battle with lofty pride and confidence of the nation, our people today are brimming over with determination to persistently struggle to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause which was developed on the holy peak of Mt Paektu.

The Musan area battle which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song victoriously organized and commanded was a historic battle which dealt a serious military and political blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and planted the hope for the fatherland's liberation in the hearts of the Korean people, and was an operation of advance into the homeland which occupies a shining place in our people's anti-Japanese struggle for national liberation and in their anti-Japanese armed struggle. [applause]

At the time of the Musan area battle, the Japanese imperialists were intensifying their fascist suppression and brigandish plunder of the Korean people as never before and our revolution was facing serious difficulties. While running amok in scheming to expand the aggression against the Chinese continent, the Japanese imperialists enacted a law of total mobilization of the state. By so doing, they plundered all natural resources of our country and forcibly mobilized our youths, men, and people for various military facilities and sites of the war of aggression. While desperately launching a large-scale punitive offensive against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] in order to strangle the Korean revolution, which was being constantly strengthened and developed with the armed struggle as an impetus, the atrocious Japanese imperialists carried out an unprecedented manhunt to indiscriminately arrest, imprison, and kill communists and patriotic people of the grassroots and revolutionary organizations for the fatherland's liberation. At the same time, by fabricating reptilian organizations such as the Korea Anticommunist Association, they were frantically staging anticommunist rackets and atrociously scheming to obliterate the Korean people's spirit of national independence and their will for reform and to frustrate the people's hope for the fatherland's liberation.

In that grim situation in which our people's anti-Japanese struggle for national liberation was facing serious difficulties, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song opened a new phase to actively break through the difficulties in the revolution, save the destiny of the fatherland and the nation from the crisis, and continue to strenuously develop the overall Korean revolution with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its core. After successfully guaranteeing a KPRA main unit's advance into a northern border area by victoriously leading the historic [word indistinct] march, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song called a meeting of the KPRA cadres at [name of place indistinct] in (?April) 1939. By so doing, he advanced the policy of carrying out repeated attacks on the Japanese aggressors through active counteroffensives, of advancing again into the homeland, and of carrying out a new operation by a large unit in the northeastern area of Mt Paektu.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song says as follows: We must not allow the enemy even a moment's rest but must carry out active counteroffensives. By so doing, we must deal repeated blows at the Japanese imperialists and advance again into the homeland.

The policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a most positive initiative; one dealing serious blows to the enemy with a positive offensive that forced the Japanese imperialists to go on the defensive, helped the people to have confidence in the victory in the revolution, and vigorously advanced the Korean revolution as a whole. [applause]

To successfully implement a policy for advance into the fatherland, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song helped the KPRA make full political and military preparations for advance into the homeland by launching a spring assault without delay and by briskly carrying out military activities along the border. He then entered the fatherland on 18 May 1939 by crossing the Yalu River, personally leading the major contingents of the KPRA.

Unable to restrain excitement when they set foot on the fatherland that they had desired to visit under the command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, KPRA members, while briskly carrying out political agitation work among the people, engraved militant slogans on large trees to help the oppressed and suffering patriotic people entertain hope for the liberation of the fatherland and vigorously called them to the anti-Japanese struggle.

Having reached Paekyo summit via Kochang while leading units, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song convened a meeting of KPRA commanders, and, based on a scientific analysis of the situation and of the enemy's tactical scheme, set forth a bold tactical plan for quickly advancing to the Musan area. In accordance with a bold tactical plan set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Major KPRA contingents reached Mupo after majestically marching in broad daylight along the Aegori-Kangu security road, which the U.S. imperialists had built years earlier to suppress anti-Japanese guerrillas, and completely liberated this area by instantly annihilating the enemy from the direction of Haengkechok and Sinsadong. [applause]

Hearing the news of the victorious advance of the KPRA, the residents of the Musan area, who had struggled tenaciously during the suffocating DPRK period, revering and admiring the great General Kim Il-song alone as the sun of the people and as the symbol of liberation, dashed to the scene and ardently welcomed the general, shouting: "Long live General Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the independence of Korea!"

Warmly answering the cheering people, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally mingled with the people, including workers, closely familiarized himself with their status, and addressed the residents of Sinasadong, urging them to positively join the anti-Japanese struggle to expedite the liberation of the fatherland. In his speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, while bitterly denouncing the Japanese imperialists for turning the beautiful 3,000-ri fatherland into a living hell, ardently urged all Korean people to firmly unite around the anti-Japanese front as one and struggle tenaciously to expedite the day of building a new, prosperous people's Korea in which workers and peasants would become the masters of sovereignty by banishing the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

The historic speech of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song became an immortal torch implanting confidence in the victory of the revolution in the hearts of the Korean people and a great fighting banner encouraging all people throughout the country, including workers and peasants, to more vigorously rise in the sacred struggle to achieve the liberation of the fatherland. [applause]

Confounded by the advance of the KPRA into the Musan area, the enemy desperately pursued the army, mobilizing a large number of troops. Having acutely divined the enemy's wicked scheme, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song completely mopped up the pursuing enemy garrison on the Taehungdang plain on 23 May by having the major contingents of the unit lay in ambush, by having another rank of the unit shadow the enemy, and by launching a surprise attack, thus winning a brilliant victory in the historic offensive operations in the Musan area. [applause]

The victory of the offensive tactical operations in the Musan area attained by the KPRA was a brilliant victory achieved by the outstanding strategic and tactical policy and wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a victorious, iron-willed commander, and was a historic event that dealt severe political and military blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and once again vigorously demonstrated the victorious, invincible might of the KPRA to the world. [applause]

The offensive tactical operations in the Musan area clearly showed that the Korean people were not dead but alive and that they had achieved victory by struggling, tenaciously encouraged the people, and more vigorously called them to the anti-Japanese struggle. The victory of the offensive tactical operations in the Musan area greatly encouraged the liberation struggle of the oppressed people of the world against imperialist aggression and colonial control by dealing great blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors, the Asian shock brigade of the international fascists, who tried to conquer the world and to make the people slaves and the atrocious obstructors of the national liberation struggle of colonies,

Indeed, the offensive's tactical operations, organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, were a historic event that highly demonstrated the indomitable fighting will and heroic spirit of the Korean people and that performed immortal exploits on the victorious course of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. This event will shine forever together with our fatherland and will remain in the hearts of the people as a revolutionary torch. [applause]

Having concluded the offensive tactical operations in the Musan area, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, while continuously dealing serious blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors by shrewdly conducting operations of annihilating vast forces north-east of Mt. Paektu, continuously and steadily expanded and developed the anti-Japanese armed struggle. All the tactical operations and battles, including the offensive tactical operations in the Musan area which brilliantly embellished the entire course of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, were the brilliant materialization and precious fruition of the tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who had set forth outstanding strategies and tactics at every stage of armed struggle and who had wisely led the struggle to implement these strategies and tactics. [applause]

Having set forth the chuche-type line for the Korean revolution by inventing the immortal chuche idea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, during the initial period of making preparations for the anti-Japanese armed struggle, regarded the expansion and development of an armed struggle in the homeland as a consistent policy, and, while personally guiding the work of major revolutionary organizations in the homeland on several occasions, he positively forged ahead with the work of laying a mass foundation for turning the northern border area along the Tuman River into a strategic stronghold for an armed struggle and preparatory work for founding the party.

During the initial period of activating the KPRA and of launching the anti-Japanese war, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established a guerrilla base, the cradle of the Korean revolution, in the area along the Tuman River. In March 1933, visiting Mt. Wangje while personally leading a rank, he convened a historic meeting of leaders of underground revolutionary organizations in the Onsan area and of political operatives and set forth a policy of expanding and developing great struggles in the homeland and the task of implementing this policy.

In the middle of the 1930's, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established the Paektu base, a new type of base for quickly expanding the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle, carried out military and political activities more vigorously in the border area, founded the Fatherland Liberation Association, the first united-front anti-Japanese organization in our country, and expanded this organization deep into the homeland. Thus, he achieved the unity of anti-Japanese forces on a pan-national scale, more firmly consolidated the mass foundation of the revolution, and made full preparations for the KPRA to advance in the fatherland.

Thanks to the outstanding leadership and energetic activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who had firmly grasped and brilliantly implemented the chuche-type line of the Korean revolution, a great victory was attained in the historic Pochongbo battle and the subsequent large-scale offensive tactical operations in the Musan area were organized and conducted victoriously.

Because of many shrewd battles and tactical operations, including the KPRA tactical operations of advancing into the homeland that were organized and conducted under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Japanese imperialist aggressors repeatedly suffered political and military defeats everywhere they went, the revolutionary spirit of the people of all walks of life further increased, and various types of anti-Japanese struggles were daily waged throughout the homeland under the influence of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who led all the political and military activities of the KPRA to a brilliant victory by setting forth a most correct fighting line and tactical policies at every stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the anti-Japanese armed struggle continuously expanded and developed, firmly occupying the center of the Korean revolution, and the internal and external situations developed more favorably for our people to achieve the final victory of the liberation of the fatherland.

Having profound insight into the requirements of the quickly changing situation and having carefully made political and military preparations for the decisive moment of the liberation of the fatherland, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song called units of the People's Revolutionary Army to the final decisive battle for the liberation of the fatherland in August 1945 and achieved the historic cause of the liberation of the fatherland by annihilating the Japanese imperialist aggressors. [applause]

By leading the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle to a brilliant victory, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song liberated our people from the yoke of the imperialists' colonial rule; opened a broad road toward building a new society; and demonstrated the honor, dignity, indomitable revolutionary will, and heroic spirit of our people to the world. [applause]

The course of our people's struggle of to build a new society in the liberated fatherland was the worthwhile struggle to develop the chuche revolutionary cause developed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song to a new and higher stage and the great creative and constructive course of inheriting and brilliantly materializing the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition of our party.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party and thanks to the glorious tradition of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, our people have vigorously advanced the cause of building a new society along a most straight road of victory without the slightest wavering in the difficult and strained situation in which the country is divided and in which they have directly confronted the U.S. imperialists, the ringleaders of the imperialists of the world, and have brought a steady upsurge in the revolution and construction. [applause] Because of the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our glorious party and because of the brilliant inheritance and development of the great chuche revolutionary tradition developed by the great leader, our people performed the historic cause of founding the party, the country, and the Army in the chaotic situation after liberation; turned the northern half of the republic into a powerful base of the Korean revolution by successfully carrying out the task of anti-imperialist, antifeudalistic and democratic revolution; victoriously pioneered the road toward socialist revolution and construction -- which no one had ever traversed -- By defeating the U.S. imperialists who boasted that they did not know defeat in their 105-year history of aggression; and vigorously accelerated the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea under the banner of the three revolutions ideological, technical, and cultural. [applause]

Under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party, our people have advanced far in carrying on the socialist and communist cause and the look of our fatherland has changed with each passing day.

Along the road of the historic advance for the permeation of the society with the chuche idea, the unity and cohesion of our party and revolutionary ranks based on the chuche idea have become so firm as to be totally indestructible.

The revolutionary ideology of our party, the chuche idea, is being regarded as a revolutionary belief by our people and, with lofty loyalty to the party and the leader, they are devoting themselves to the struggle for the consummation of the chuche revolutionary cause.

Because of its poverty and backwardness, our country was humiliated and trampled upon by others. Today, however, with lofty international prestige, it is exercising complete political sovereignty and the might of our self-reliant socialist national economy has been incomparably strengthened with the socialist national culture in full bloom.

Indeed, the proud victories won in the course of the Korean revolution and the changes of the century in the situation of our people are all a brilliant fruition of the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

It is entirely due to the outstanding and tested leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song that the Korean revolution has its glorious past and present and an even brighter future, and there exist the honor and happiness that our people enjoy today. [applause]

On this meaningful occasion commemorating the 45th anniversary of the victory in the Musan area battle, reflecting the boundless respect and ardent loyalty of all the people, I extend the utmost honor and the warmest gratitude to the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song who has achieved the liberation of the fatherland by leading the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory, established an endlessly prosperous and flourishing self-reliant socialist sovereign state on this soil, and provided independent and creative lives for our people. [applause]

Comrades, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have advanced far on the road of creating independent and prosperous new lives.

Nevertheless, our revolution has not yet ended and we will continue to struggle until we have finally consummated the chuche revolutionary cause. The enemies of our revolution still remain. Thus, we must achieve the independent reunification of the fatherland and consummate the socialist and communist cause in the bloody struggle against the enemy.

Ending the division of the country and achieving the cause of the fatherland's reunification are a most urgent and noble supreme national task facing the Korean people.

The basic obstacle to the reunification of our country is the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea. Continuing the occupation of South Korea by force of arms for nearly 40 years, the U.S. imperialists have gripped all real power there, including the prerogative of supreme military command. They have turned South Korea into their complete colony and are desperately hampering the reunification of our fatherland, while interfering in the internal affairs of Korea.

Drastically hauling the forces of aggression and mass-destruction weapons, including nuclear weapons, into South Korea and frequently staging provocative war exercise competitions, the U.S. imperialists are deliberately aggravating the situation of our country.

In accordance with their aggressive strategy in Asia, the U.S. imperialists are also accelerating the formation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance by dragging even the Japanese reactionaries into it. They are undisguisedly seeking a plan of aggression against the northern half of our republic.

In an effort to recover their old position in Asia, the Japanese reactionaries, who inflicted indescribable misfortunes and disasters on the Korean people in the past, are now advancing along the road of militarism with the backing of the U.S. imperialists. They are actively joining the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists and stretching their tentacles deeper and deeper into South Korea to invade it again.

Abetted by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, the South Korean puppet clique is mercilessly trampling upon the democratic freedoms and rights of the South Korean people and bestially persecuting and relentlessly punishing the patriotic people and democratic personages who seek the reunification of the fatherland.

The atrocious colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the antipopular nation-selling acts and unprecedented fascist suppression by their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, are facing the increasingly stronger resistance of the South Korean people.

Under such difficult circumstances in which relentless fascist suppression is continuing, South Korean people from all walks of life and democratic personages have never surrendered by are continuing the persistent struggle for the democratic freedoms and rights, and are still waging the vigorous struggle under the anti-U.S. slogan for independence and the antifascist slogan for democracy.

Even at present, the struggle of youths and students for campus freedom and the democratization of society is steadfastly continuing in South Korea.

Shouting such slogans as "Overthrow the fascist dictatorship!", "Abolish the compulsory conscription system!", and "Long live democracy!", they are holding rallies and staging sit-ins and demonstrations every day.

The unyielding struggle of the South Korean youths and students, who are surging forward like angry waves toward the streets of the struggle, breaking through the campus gates and police blockades, is an eruption of the indignation over the Chon Tu-hwan clique which has made the sacred campus a place of rampant fascism and turned the whole of South Korea into a prison, and is a display of the resistance against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who have turned South Korea into a human living hell. It is a just patriotic struggle electing the South Korean people's ardent aspiration and unanimous desire for an independent, democratic, new society without foreign forces, without fascists, and without traitors. [applause]

The South Korean people will certainly achieve the cause of the independence and democratization of South Korean society by more gallantly waging the just struggle to end the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and to overthrow the puppet clique's fascist dictatorial system. [applause]

The United States must look squarely at the trend of the times and take its hands off Korea in accordance with the demand of the Korean and world peoples. It must, without delay, withdraw its forces of aggression and lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea.

Today, the Korean question has become an urgent question, the quick settlement of which cannot be delayed any longer. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: Without the elimination of the division of the nation and the state of military confrontation from the Korean peninsula, not only peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification but also durable world peace and security are unthinkable.

In an effort to block and frustrate the two Koreas plot of the U.S. imperialists and to achieve the country's reunification at the earliest possible date, our party and the government of the republic have put forward a most reasonable, fair, and above-board proposal for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at every period and stage of the development of the revolution and have made all possible efforts for its realization.

For a peaceful solution to the Korean question through dialogue and negotiations at the present time, the tripartite talks that we have proposed should be held before anything else.

The tripartite talks are a most realistic way of holding talks which can improve the relations between Korea and the United States and between the North and the South -- which are in a state of confrontation -- and which can provide a guarantee for peace in Korea and the preconditions for its independent and peaceful reunification without having a conflict of interests between one another.

Nevertheless, the United States and the South Korean authorities, the parties concerned in negotiations, have refused from the beginning, to come to the site of talks, without sitting face to face with us, saying that the sincerity of our peaceful proposal is doubtful. Clamoring about the nonexistent threat of a southward invasion from the North, the U.S. imperialists are now scheming to perpetuate their military occupation of South Korea. This shows that they have not renounced their wild ambition to continuously hold on to South Korea as their colony and military base and to utilize it as a bridgehead to invade countries in Asia and the world.

Our will and determination to achieve a peaceful solution to the Korean question are firm and we will, in the future, too, make all possible efforts for its realization.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities sincerely want peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification, they should accept our sincere proposal with sincerity, make contact with us without delay, and, thus, seek a way to solve the Korean question. Our people will achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without fail by smashing the maneuvers of splittists at home and abroad, amid the active support and encouragement of the progressive people of the world. [applause]

The present situation and the revolutionary mission assigned us today demand that we more firmly consolidate our revolutionary ranks and strengthen the revolutionary base in the northern half politically, economically, and militarily more firmly than ever before. We should deeply study and master the great revolutionary ideology of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious and brilliant history of the revolution, firmly establish the chuche-oriented world outlook, resolutely safeguard and defend the great revolutionary tradition established in the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle, and glorify it forever.

All party members and working people should firmly safeguard and defend the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song politically, ideologically, and with life under any difficult situation and, at the same time, should be infinitely loyal to the revolutionary cause of our party. [applause]

The WPK is the militant general staff of the Korean revolution. Therefore, we should strengthen by all means the militant capability of our party and thoroughly embody the leadership of the party. Precisely herein is a decisive guarantee for brilliantly inheriting and completing the revolutionary cause of chuche. [applause]

Upholding the leadership of the party, we should think and act in accordance with the idea and will of the party at any time and place and should firmly defend the invincible unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks which have been firmly rallied around the party and the leader with one ideology and will.

All working people should maintain a tense and mobilized posture and vigorously wage the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties." Thus, they should successfully carry out the Second 7-Year Plan and expedite realization of the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980's.

Our people will, in the future, too, firmly unite with peoples of socialist countries and nonaligned countries, and all progressive people of the world, under the banner of anti-imperialist independence and will vigorously struggle to liquidate imperialism and colonialism and to build an independent and peaceful new world. [applause]

The brilliant victory of the offensive tactical operation in the Musan area organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is still alive today in the hearts of our people as the torch of the revolution. It is also an encouraging banner inspiring our people to the struggle for the final victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche. [applause]

The dignity and honor of our party and people who possess the immortal and great revolutionary tradition created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed revolution are boundless. At the same time, our people, who are struggling for the revolutionary cause under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, will be victorious forever in the future. [applause]

Let us all firmly unite around the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song under the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea and vigorously advance for the achievement of national reunification and for the completion of the revolutionary cause of chuche! [applause]

Long live Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people! [applause, shouts] Long live the glorious WPK, the organizer and encourager of all victories of the Korean people! [applause, shouts]

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK221554 Pyongyang KCNA in English GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA) -- Papers today dedicate articles to the 45th anniversary of the victory in the historic battle in Musan area. In an article titled "Undying Torchlight Which Will Shine Long in History" NODONG SINMUN says that the Musan area battle organized and commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in May 1939 was a great historical event which brought a bright dawn of national liberation to the people who were groaning in darkness and led the overall Korean revolution to a constant upsurge.

The author of the article notes: In the darkest period of the national distress when the colonial repression by Japanese imperialism had reached its height and the destiny of the country and the nation was on the crossroads of rise and fall, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced again to the Musan area in the homeland and lifted high the torchlight of victory to powerfully demonstrate once again to the whole world that Korea was alive and the Korean people would win the independence of the country at any cost by fighting the Japanese imperialists to the end.

The Musan area battle dealt a heavy political and military blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors and widely demonstrated once again the invincible might of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. It firmly convinced the Korean people that the Japanese imperialist colonial rule was never solid and it would surely be destroyed by a hard blow of the KPRA.

The historical battle in the Musan area gave the peoples of the colonies and dependencies the conviction of certain victory and priceless truth of revolution that when they fight it out against the imperialist aggressors, taking upon themselves the responsibilities for their revolution, they would accomplish the cause of national liberation.

The brilliant victory in the battle was, indeed, a great victory of the chuche-oriented revolutionary line and strategy and tactics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for defending the banner of revolution to the end under any circumstances and carrying out the Korean revolution with the efforts of our people themselves and a military miracle wrought by his outstanding commanding art and original guerrilla tactics.

Noting that all the victories and successes achieved in the revolution and construction are a precious fruition of the brilliant embodiment of our party's glorious revolutionary traditions established by the great leader in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the article continues: The glorious revolutionary traditions of our party are a powerful motive force pushing forward our revolution along a road of victory and glory through any storm and stress and an everlasting foundation stone for steadfastly succeeding the arteries of the revolution as the lineage of chuche.

Possessed of these great revolutionary traditions, our people could successfully accomplish the historical cause of building the party, state and Army under so difficult and complicated conditions after the liberation of the country, courageously overcome the rigorous trials of the fatherland liberation war and win a proud victory in the struggle for socialist and communist construction. Our party sets great store by the wealth created in person by the great leader at the dawn of the Korean revolution and leads the revolution and construction to a constant upsurge, replying on it.

To the revolutionary leadership of our party which steadfastly defends the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and develops and enriches them, we owe the fundamental changes in the party work and activities, the indestructible unity and cohesion of the whole party and the entire people and the eloquent display of the grand appearance of our country as a powerful socialist state, independent, self-sustaining and self-reliant in national defence.

KIM IL-SONG COMMENDS WORKERS OF NAMPO LOCK GATE

SK290421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 29 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song decorated soldiers and builders who had performed feats in the construction of the Nampo lock gate. He commended 46 soldiers of the Korean People's Army and builders who, firmly equipped with the chuche idea, performed feats in successfully completing the difficult cofferdam project, courageously overcoming obstacles and difficulties with loyalty to the party and the revolution and in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and strenuous efforts so as to carry out ahead of schedule the construction project of the Nampo lock gate, a grand monumental edifice in our time.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea honored 11 units of the Korean People's Army and 78 soldiers and builders for their feats in the construction of the Nampo lock gate. Meanwhile the DPRK Central People's Committee published a decree on awarding orders and medals to KPA soldiers and workers for their big contribution to the acceleration of the construction. According to the decree, Order of National Flag First Class was awarded to 54 men, Order of Labor to 126, Order of National Flag Second Class to 1,456, Order of Freedom and Independence Second Class to 58, Order of Honor of Soldier First Class to 302, Order of National Flag Third Class to 3,986, Order of Honor of Soldier Second Class to 3,006 and medals to 9,079.

KIM IL-SONG'S MOSCOW VISIT, USSR TIES VIEWED

Foreign Ministry Source Cited

SK260636 Seoul YONHAP in English 0631 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 26 (YONHAP) -- The Soviet Union has no intention of souring relations with South Korea anymore, although it is strengthening ties with North Korea during the visit of North Korean leader Kim Il-song to Moscow, a Foreign Ministry source said Saturday.

Pointing out that Soviet leaders avoided directly denouncing Seoul when they talked about the U.S. forces in Korea, the source said the Soviet attitude could be interpreted as an intention not to aggravate Seoul-Moscow relations, which have been tense since the Soviet shooting down of a South Korean airliner last September.

He said the South Korean Foreign Ministry has closely watched Kim's activities in Moscow, but Kim does not seem on the surface to have accomplished as much results as he expected.

Recalling that Chinese party General Secretary Hu Yaobang had visited Pyongyang prior to Kim's Moscow visit, the source said Hu's visit diminished the possibility of closer ties between Pyongyang and Moscow.

'Realistic Approach' Urged

SK260135 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 May 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Kim Il-song's Moscow Trip"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's military threat in Northeast Asia is no longer mere rhetoric. Some particular Soviet arsenals are said to surpass those of the United States and its allies. Both sides are trying to maneuver the current situation to their own advantage.

Because of its geopolitical position, the divided Korean peninsula has again become a centerpiece of those delicate strategic moves. Kim Il-song, chieftain of North Korea, is now visiting Moscow for talks with President Konstantin Chernenko and other Soviet leaders.

Both the Kremlin and Kim have their own reasons for seeking the latter's visit to Moscow. The Kremlin wants to draw Pyongyang close to it and away from Beijing. Moscow reportedly wants to gain access to North Korean ports for its warships.

Pyongyang, on the other hand, has become increasingly nervous about China's growing contacts with South Korea. Pyongyang, therefore, must consider its Moscow card as a possible trump to check Beijing's approach toward Seoul by threatening to tilt toward the Soviet Union.

The Pyongyang regime will certainly use such leverage as a means of obtaining advanced Soviet weaponry and financial help to bail its economy out of the current economic slump.

Our particular concern is over what Pyongyang might do with those new Soviet weapons. Both the Soviet Union and North Korea are believed to use a high portion of their GNP for weapons. This stark reality does not allow other nations to be complacent merely because they are economically superior.

Some analysts even worry that Moscow may be attempting to make Korea another Vietnam. If their analysis is correct, North Korea would be used for Moscow's expansionist strategy. Their concern is based on the unpredictability Pyongyang has so far amply displayed. It also must be kept in mind that the ultimate goal of the Pyongyang Communists remains the same: the communization of the entire peninsula by any means.

The Soviets, meanwhile, have not tried to hide their intention of keeping North Korea under their influence. To this end, Moscow is trying to deepen Pyongyang's historic links with and reliance on the Kremlin.

A thesis, written by two scholars at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said most of the basic installations and factories of the North Korean economy were rehabilitated or constructed with Soviet financing and technology. The Soviet scholars also said that in some North Korean industries, the major facilities responsible for no less than half of the North's output were built and are operated with Soviet aid. Surprisingly, the thesis confirmed for the first time that Soviet fighter pilots participated in the Korean war.

Of interest is the fact that the thesis was made public last fall, hot on the heels of the secret visit to Pyongyang by top Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping and party General Secretary Hu Yaobang. As such, it was undoubtedly aimed at showing Soviet displeasure over Pyongyang's tilt toward Beijing. All these maneuvers are intended to end Pyongyang's policy thus far of trying to play the two communist giants off one against the other.

Kim is expected, or may have already done so, to ask the Kremlin to support his scheme to make his son, Kim Chong-il, his successor. But the prospects are still uncertain as to what may happen after the senior Kim dies. If chaos erupts in North Korea because of domestic opposition to Kim's power transfer scheme, it would give Moscow an excuse to intervene in Pyongyang's affairs.

All this leads us to be wary of all eventualities. A circumspect and resolute attitude is necessary to maintain our efforts for easing tension on the peninsula. Neither excessive pessimism nor unfounded expectations should be allowed to hamper a realistic approach.

SEOUL RECONFIRMED AS VENUE FOR 1988 OLYMPICS

SK290310 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 29 (YONHAP) -- The International Olympic Committee (IOC) Monday reconfirmed Seoul as the venue of the 1988 Summer Olympic Games by approving the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee's (SLOOC) request to set the Olympics from Sept. 17 through Oct. 2, 1988, SLOOC officials here said. The officials said the IOC Executive Committee, now meeting in Lausanne, Switzerland, made the decision unanimously after being briefed by Cho Sang-ho, SLOOC secretary general, on Seoul's preparations for the 24th Summer Olympics.

After the meeting, presided over by IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, IOC Secretary General Monique Berlioux said the committee stood by its earlier decision to make Seoul the venue of the 1988 Summer Olympic Games. The Executive Committee did not discuss the feasibility of Seoul's holding the Olympics, Berlioux added.

Denying reports that the Soviet Olympic Committee has decided not to send its athletes to the Seoul Olympics, Berlioux said the Soviet Union has not informed the IOC of such a decision.

In addition, Berlioux said the negotiations on television rights for the Seoul Olympics would be resumed after the schedule is confirmed at the general meeting of the International Sports Federation, now under way in the Swiss city.

Ashwini Kumar, an IOC vice president, said the media distorted his statement concerning changing the venue of the 1988 Olympics because of the Soviet boycott of the Los Angeles Olympics. He said he and other IOC members would do their utmost to make the Seoul Olympics a success.

COUNTERMEASURE AGAINST NORTH ON OLYMPICS URGED

SK280751 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 26 May 84 p 2

[Editorial: "North Korea's Boycott of the Olympic Games and the North-South Sports Talks"]

[Text] North Korea has officially announced that it will not participate in the Los Angeles Olympic Games. North Korea joined in the statement which the meeting of sports officials of 11 communist countries held in Prague, Czechoslovakia on 24 May adopted to declare their boycott of the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

North Korea's participation in the Soviet maneuvers of boycotting the international Olympic Games makes us again realize how fictitious the so-called independent North Korean line is. With regard to the Soviet boycott of the Los Angeles Olympic Games, the question of discriminatory treatment of Soviet athletes by the United States was given as the reason. This is entirely an emotional confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union. Accordingly, Romania, a communist country which seeks an independent line, refused to submit to Soviet pressure and declared that it will participate in the Olympic Games.

However, dancing to the tune of others, North Korea has declared its boycott of the Los Angeles Games even though it has no special problem with the United States. Moreover, it instantly succumbed to the Soviet direction to boycott the Los Angeles Games despite the fact that it has importuned the United States for tripartite talks since last October. This shows how fictitious North Korea's propaganda on its independent line is, and the degree of North Korea's dependence on the Soviet Union.

In addition, North Korea's boycott of the Los Angeles Olympic Games discloses why it belatedly, on 30 March, proposed a single North-South sports team for the Los Angeles Olympic Games. North Korea has constantly disappointed the nation by continuing to oppose Seoul's proposal for talks between the concerned parties of the North and the South. It was North Korea that, still opposing direct North-South talks, suddenly proposed holding talks to form a single sports team.

It was quite natural that we were suspicious of North Korea's hidden intention. However, North Korea's tricks have now been fully disclosed through the North-South sports talks, held three times as of 25 May, and by its boycott of the Los Angeles Games. Through North Korea's belated proposal for a single sports team advanced only 3 and 1/2 months before the Los Angeles Olympic Games, it is clear that from the beginning, North Korea intended to use sports talks for some other purpose, not for forming a single sports team of the North and the South.

Eventually North Korea disclosed that it has no desire to form a single sports team of the North and the South, through the North Korean delegates who made far-fetched assertions that the Rangoon bomb blast was South Korea's own fabrication and so on at the talks in Panmunjom.

In addition, when the Soviet Union declared that it would not participate in the Olympic Games, north Korea instantly announced that it would join in the Soviet boycott.

North Korea's proposal for a single North-South sports team was to hamper South Korea's unilateral participation in the Los Angeles Olympic Games on the pretext of the participation of a single team. At the same time, it was to obstruct South Korea's sports exchanges with other communist countries.

It is now clear that North Korea will continue its hampering maneuvers until the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games are held. North Korea has now been encouraged by the Soviet boycott of the Los Angeles Games. We urge a diplomatic countermeasure by us in this regard.

FURTHER ON 3D ROUND OF SPORTS TALKS WITH NORTH

SK260131 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 May 84 p 1

[Text] Panmunjom -- No progress was made again yesterday at the third inter-Korean sports meeting to discuss the possibility of forming joint teams for the Los Angeles Olympics and other international sports events.

The talks, held at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) at this truce village, were hung up on North Korea's demands. After the meeting, South Korea's chief delegate Kim Chong-kyu told reporters that the five-member North Korean delegation showed its "outright intention to break up the meeting by trying to pick flaws in statements made by our side."

The North put forth two preconditions for South Korea to meet before going into the basics of the subject matter. The conditions were that the Seoul side admit to and apologize for obstructing formation of a single team for the Los Angeles Olympics and promise not to politicize the sports meeting.

Yesterday's talks ended before the start of discussion of the agenda items, which both sides had proposed. The meeting opened at 10 a.m. It ended at 12:32 p.m. After the two sides exchanged greetings and talked about rice planting and other light subjects, Kim proposed that the third session be held behind closed doors.

His North Korean counterpart, Kim Tuk-chun, refused. North Korea also rejected a South Korean proposal for opening a hotline between the two sides for the sports talks.

Kim Chong-kyu, in a statement, called on the North Korean delegates to hold the meeting in a sincere manner. Stressing that the inter-Korean talks should not break down any more, Kim said that South Korea expects North Korea to take reasonable steps in taking responsibility for its terrorist bombing in Rangoon, Burma, last October and for the kidnapping of two South Korean movie figures in Hong Kong in 1978.

Kim suggested that both sides discuss details on the formation of a unified team for the Los Angeles Olympics, the 1986 Asian Games, the 1988 Summer Olympics and other international sports events and on carrying out sports exchanges between the two sides.

Kim said, however, that sports exchanges between the two sides should be made before forming joint teams for the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics, both slated for Seoul. The forming of a single team and sports exchanges between Seoul and Pyongyang are the most realistic way to bring about national reconciliation between the South and North, he said.

He proposed a seven-point proposal for providing a basis for discussion of the exchanges. The seven points propose that:

- (1) Both sides discuss which sports events will be held as exchange meets and that the two sides take turns in holding exchange games, using existing facilities. If necessary, both sides could construct sports facilities inside the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ).
- (2) The two sides allow their athletes to participate in sports meets in each other's area.
- (3) Sports personnel of both sides exchange visits.
- (4) Both sides exchange information on sports techniques and data.
- (5) Sports journalists of both sides be allowed to cover exchange games.
- (6) Athletes of both sides be allowed to use each other's sports training camps.
- (7) Both sides hold sports clinics jointly and share the cost for constructing joint sports facilities in the DMZ.

The second meeting, held April 30, also saw no progress. The first inter-Korean sports meeting on April 9 ended in a North Korean walkout when the Seoul demanded an apology for the Rangoon incident and the kidnapping of the two South Korean movie figures.

CHON CALLS FOR INCREASED VIGILANCE AGAINST NORTH

SK251153 Seoul YONHAP in English 1149 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Cheju, Korea, May 25 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Friday called for the nation's all-out effort to cope with the North Korean attempts to prevent Seoul from hosting the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympic Games.

At a luncheon meeting with some 110 leading athletic officials in this city, Chon said the North Korean Communists are making frantic attempts to obstruct the two international sports festivals by every possible means. The luncheon meeting followed the president's attendance at the opening ceremony of the 13th national children's sports meet at Cheju stadium. A successful hosting of the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games would make North Korea more and more isolated in international society, Chon said.

Reminding attendants of the Pyongyang-engineered bombing attack on a presidential party in Rangoon, Burma, last year, which killed 17 South Koreans including four Cabinet members, Chon said the North Koreans are attempting to cause similar bombing incidents in the South to create world fears that Seoul is not suitable for international gatherings. To stop them from carrying out such malicious schemes, the surveillance and monitoring system should be strengthened especially for sports and other events where many people gather, Chon said.

BRIEFS

YEN LOAN -- Seoul, May 24 (YONHAP) -- The Korea Development Bank (KDB) will induce 10 billion yen (about 43 million U.S. dollars) in loans from a syndicate of 26 Japanese banks next month, the KDB said Thursday. The loan agreement will be signed June 4 in Tokyo between KDB Governor Chong Chun-taik and representatives of the Japanese banks, led by the Fuji Bank, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Bank of Tokyo and the Daiichi-Kangyo Bank, a KDB official said. The yen loan, repayable over 10 years with a five-year grace period, will be used to finance development projects, the official said. Five billion yen will be repaid at the Japanese long-term prime rate which is currently 7.9 percent per annum, while the remaining five billion yen will carry an interest of 0.1 percent above the prime rate. It is the first time the Korean bank has borrowed from abroad without granting a spread on the prime rate, the official said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0054 GMT 24 May 84 SK]

CHEA SIM, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR VISIT TO EAST EUROPE

BK290713 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0416 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 28 -- A delegation of the Kampuchean National Assembly headed by Chairman Chea Sim left Phnom Penh Monday morning for an official friendship visit to Czechoslovakia and Hungary. It was seen off at the Pochentong Airport by Say Phuthang, Politburo member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice president of the State Council and president of the party Central Committee's Commission for Organization; Bou Thang, Politburo member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice premier and minister of national defence; Chea Soth, Politburo member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice premier and minister of planning. Also present were Czechoslovak Ambassador Jeri Vesely and Hungarian Charge d'Affaires a.i. Janos Szangyi.

PRC SHELLING ALONG SRV BORDER CONDEMNED

BK251430 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 25 May 84

[Statement of the PRK Foreign Ministry spokesman; dated 25 May -- read by announcer]

[Text] According to reports from VNA, for 5 hours on 22 May -- from 1600 to 2100 -- the Chinese Armed Forces repeatedly used 130-mm guns to shell sugar refineries and bridges in the provincial seat of Ha Giang Province and a number of civilian positions, killing and wounding many civilians. This is an escalation of the insane and grave threat posed by the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles against Vietnam. Since early April they have not only constantly shelled and committed aggression against and occupied many areas in the Vietnamese provinces adjoining the Chinese border, they have also committed crimes no different from those committed by the U.S. imperialists in the past, namely shelling many civilian positions in a crowded provincial seat thereby killing people and damaging their property.

With boiling rage against these new crimes by the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists against the Vietnamese people, the Kampuchean Government and people vigorously condemn the escalation of this insane and grave threat and pledge to demand that the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists immediately stop all their violations against the territorial integrity and the peaceful labor of the Vietnamese people in Vietnam's provinces adjoining the Chinese border. The Kampuchean people would like to express vigorous support for all the measures taken by the Vietnamese Army and people in appropriately hitting back against every crime of the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists.

Phnom Penh, 25 May 1984

COMMENTARY ON SRV STAND AGAINST 'REACTIONARIES'

BK280402 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 27 May 84

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese People's Determination To Win"]

[Text] For more than a month, the Kampuchean people have kept a close watch on the tense situation caused by the Beijing reactionaries along the northern border of Vietnam. Thousands of rounds of cannon and mortar shells were fired from Chinese territory into various border areas of Vietnam's six provinces, causing loss of life to innocent people and cattle and damaging the Vietnamese people's crops, rice fields, and property.

Thousands of fully armed Chinese aggressor troops invaded Vietnamese territory in large groups. They killed innocent Vietnamese people, burned houses and schools, destroyed factories and public places, and robbed the Vietnamese people in the same barbarous and cruel manner as the genocidal Pol Pot clique did in Kampuchea. These criminal acts clearly refute the Chinese accusation that Kampuchea has committed aggression against Thailand and that they have retaliated in self-defense because Vietnam invaded Chinese territory. Such a gross accusation can deceive no one. Those people with good sense have considered the situation thoroughly and asked: How can a country that has just escaped from genocidal danger like Kampuchea think about committing aggression against Thailand? How can a country like Vietnam which has just emerged from a 3-year war of destruction launched by the imperialists, turn to commit aggression against China, which is a much larger country? It is obvious that the real aggressors are the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and reactionary forces of all stripes. Those who have caused tension in Southeast Asia are Beijing and Bangkok. Beijing is the one that is kindling the flames of war, opposing the trend of negotiations, posing a threat of expansion, and attempting to annex the three Indochinese countries. No matter how cunning and tricky they are, the Beijing authorities cannot conceal facts. Those who have committed crimes are being bitterly punished.

The Kampuchean people warmly hail the heroic VPA combatants who have duly counter-attacked against the Chinese aggressor troops. Our people warmly hail the heroic Vietnamese brothers who, having pledged to carry out production drives while fighting the enemy, have heightened vigilance, defended every inch of their fatherland, repulsed many attacks by the enemy, and killed or captured thousands of Chinese aggressor troops. World public opinion warmly hails the revolutionary heroism of the VPA combatants in the six provinces along the Vietnam-China border. We are elated over all the combat feats scored by the VPA combatants through the sacrifice of their flesh and blood. The Kampuchean people are well aware of the value of flesh and blood that has been shed, together with our heroic Kampuchean combatants, by the Vietnamese Army volunteers on our Kampuchean territory. This is the blood current of the pure spirit of proletarian internationalism shed for the cause of the rebirth of our Angkor land. At present, the fraternal Vietnamese combatants are continuing to shed their blood for the defense of their beloved fatherland. It is clearly attested by history that the Vietnamese and Kampuchean revolutions share a bond together like that of blood brothers. The three Indochinese countries have waged a revolution in the same trench against imperialism and expansionism. We regard the victories of the Vietnamese people as our own. Our Kampuchean people think of the heroic Vietnamese combatants with deep gratitude. The heroic Vietnamese combatants have made valuable sacrifices for the cause of the Kampuchean revolution and that of the three Indochinese countries. All Kampuchean people under the correct leadership of the KPRP are well aware of their tasks and duties to always strengthen combat cooperation with the fraternal Vietnamese people. We are winning and will always win victory over the Pol Pot-Son Sann-Sihanouk bandits and the other enemies of all stripes for the defense of our territorial integrity. We must strive to stimulate the production drive for success in accordance with our rainy-season production plan so as to improve the living conditions of our people's soldiers, thus enabling them to fight and crush the enemy. The Kampuchean people throughout the country pledge to stand shoulder to shoulder always with the Vietnamese and Lao brothers in order to create a firm post in the Indochinese peninsula. No enemy can weaken our revolutionary will.

The enemy has not abandoned its dream. Beijing and U.S. imperialists have colluded with Tokyo and Bangkok in creating tension in Southeast Asia, but the peoples in Southeast Asia are now wide awake. The peoples in the ASEAN countries now know who their enemies are. They have become well aware of the evil and obstinate nature of the Beijing reactionaries who have nurtured an aggressive design against others. At present, the Beijing reactionaries are suffering serious consequences. Those who are following in Beijing's footsteps are also suffering shameful defeats. Evil deeds often return to their doers.

FURTHER ON REPORT LAO TROOPS OCCUPATION OF VILLAGES

Prasong Denies Report

BK260038 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 26 May 84 p 3

[Text] Secretary General of the National Security Council (NSC) Sqd Leader Prasong Sunsiri yesterday denied a press report that Laotian troops had crossed into Thailand and occupied three border villages in Uttaradit. He said the three villages are located deep inside Thailand and Thai security forces would have retaliated against any attempts to seize them.

The three villages mentioned in the press report as being seized by Laotian forces are Ban Mai, Ban Klang and Ban Sawang in Ban Khok Sub-district. Prasong said people from both sides of the border are still making daily contacts as normal.

However, an informed source in Uttaradit told THE NATION that a unit of Laotian forces entered the three villages early this month and told about 2,000 villagers there not to work for a project to construct a road along the Thai-Laotian border from Ban Nammuap of Sa District in Nan and Ban Bobia in Ban Khok Sub-district in Uttaradit covering a distance of 30 kms. "This is a strategic road along the Thai-Laotian border and is about 40 kms inside Thailand," he said.

The source also said that on April 15, a unit of Laotian soldiers clashed with Thai Border Patrol Policemen and Rangers at their base in Ban Bobia. Two Laotian soldiers were killed in the clash. "The Laotians have been trying to obstruct the construction of the road," he said, adding that construction had been delayed for about a month. The source said the Laotians apparently wanted the road to be constructed deeper inside Thailand. "They claimed that such a road would make rustling across the border easier," he said.

Thai security forces had been despatched to the construction site to provide protection for workers, he said. Contracted by THE NATION yesterday, Uttaradit Governor Thawat Makkaraphong refused to make any comment on the matter.

Prem Yet To Receive Report

BK280939 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 28 May 84 p 3

[Text] Uttaradit -- Two village defence volunteers were wounded in a gun battle with armed Laotian intruders in this northern province last Saturday, a police source said this morning. The clash took place about one kilometre west of the base of a border watching team in Ban Khok Sub-district when Laotian troops crossed the border into Thai territory and fired at the Thai volunteers with AK rifles, RPG launchers and mortars. The gun battle lasted about 40 minutes after which the Laotians fled across the border. The two wounded volunteers were later taken to the hospital in Nam Pat District. Casualties on the Laotian side were not known.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said at Government House this morning that he had not yet received a report on the alleged seizure of three Thai border villages in Ban Khok Sub-district by Laotian troops. He said, however, that it was often very difficult to pinpoint the boundaries of the two countries because of the rough terrain.

Occupied Villages Retaken

BK280413 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 May 84 p 1

[Text] Troops from the Third Army Region have retaken three remote villages occupied by Laotian forces in Uttaradit Province, Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek said yesterday. He said the troops were sent into Ban Mai, Ban Klang and Ban Sawang of Ban Khok Sub-district last Thursday and they had recaptured the villages following some skirmishes with the Laotians. Ban Mai, Ban Klang and Ban Sawang are 240 kilometres east of Uttaradit town and two kilometres from the Thai-Lao border.

Envoy To Seek Settlement

BK280508 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 28 May 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Thai ambassador to Laos has been instructed by the Foreign Ministry to convince Vientiane to settle a recent border dispute which involved a reported clash on the ill-defined Thai-Lao border in Uttaradit through dialogue at local level, reliable sources told THE NATION yesterday. The sources said Thai Ambassador Somphong Faichampa is expected to ask the Lao Government to bear in mind the good relations between Thailand and Laos in the past two years before taking any action regarding the border conflict.

The envoy, receiving the instruction from the Foreign Ministry last Friday, was also briefed on a report that Thai and Lao troops were engaged in a fighting near Bo Bia Village in Ban Khok Sub-district of Uttaradit in the middle of this month. Four Laotian troops were killed while a Thai security troop was wounded in the incident, according to the report.

Lao Troops Attack Outposts

BK290840 Bangkok BANGKOK WORKD in English 29 May 84 p 32

[Text] Heavily-armed Laotian troops last night launched a fierce attack on two Thai outposts located in a disputed border area in Uttaradit Province, according to a Border Patrol Police (BPP) report reaching Bangkok this morning. The report said the Lao troops penetrated three kilometres into Thai territory to attack Outpost 3340 of Army-trained Rangers and Outpost 408 of the BPP, both located in Bo Bia Village of Ban Kanok Sub-district.

Armed with AK-47 assault rifles, RPG rockets and a new type of mortar identified as K-10, the Lao troops launched the attack at about 6:00 p.m., bombarding the two outposts for about 30 minutes. The attack sparked fighting that continued through 8 p.m. after which the Laotians retreated, the report said.

The Thai was unharmed but casualties on the Laotian side were unknown. There were no reports of damage so far. Thai troops in the area, which came under a similar attack last week, have been placed on full alert to guard against a recurrence, the report added.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon this morning praised Laos as a good neighbour and expressed confidence that the border dispute in Uttaradit would not affect bilateral relations. He said the Foreign Ministry, the Interior Ministry, the National Security Council (NSC) as well as Third Army Region authorities and provincial officials were co-operating to seek a solution to the problem. He said he believed that misunderstandings could be ironed out through talks.

Laos has claimed that the villages of Ban Mai, Ban Klang and Ban Sawang in Ban Khok Subdistrict are in Lao territory but the NSC has categorically rejected the claim.

Government sources yesterday said arrangements were under way for official-level talks to settle the issue. Uttaradit Governor Thawat Mokkaraphong is expected to lead the Thai side while the Laotian side is expected to be headed by the governor of the adjacent Laotian Province of Sayabour.

ATHIT ON FOREIGN POLICY, BECOMING NATIONAL LEADER

BK260058 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 26 May 84 p 3

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek yesterday returned from a two-week visit to China. When reporters asked him what Thailand's foreign policy would be if he becomes national leader, Gen Athit said he was not capable enough to assume that role.

"Don't tell me that I will be the national leader. I have enough burdens running the Army and the Telephone Organization of Thailand," said Gen Athit, who is also commander-in-chief of the Army. "With regard to foreign policy, we will just go on as we are doing now. We will not harm anybody. We live with dignity. We will do what will be beneficial to the country," he said.

When asked whether the military will continue to support the government without trying to solve existing problems, Gen Athit said: "Thais accept democracy, so there should be no change. When there are problems, we have to try our best to solve them in the interests of security, so that foreigners will have enough confidence to invest here."

"The government is trying to solve economic problems. Tell me who is not working so that they can be replaced. At the same time, we must support people who do work. But when we look around, we see that our country is not doing badly," he said.

COMMANDER COMMENTS ON KAMPUCHEAN BORDER SITUATION

BK270203 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 27 May 84 p 2

[Text] The First Army Division yesterday began a five-day exercise near the Thai-Kampuchean border to test its troops' combat readiness. Commander of the First Army Division Maj Gen Phichit Kunlawanit said the exercise is in line with Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek's policy to see Thai forces on alert and combat ready for any emergency.

"The exercise will strengthen the troops' readiness," he said. He also said that the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border had been calm despite sporadic clashes between the Vietnamese troops and the Kampuchean resistance forces deep inside Kampuchea.

"The season is making reinforcements by the Vietnamese difficult," he said, adding that continuous harassments from the Khmer resistance guerrillas had also put the Vietnamese in a bad position. The Vietnamese forces have reportedly withdrawn some of its tanks and other heavy weapons from some spots near the Thai-Kampuchean border after the arrival of the rainy season. He said a strategic road the Vietnamese had been trying to construct near the Thai-Kampuchean border was also disrupted by the heavy rain.

BRIEFS

DISEASE RESURFACES -- Narathiwat -- A tropical disease thought to have been wiped out has resurfaced in Tak Bai District, according to a report released yesterday. The Public Health Ministry said eight local people were reported to have contracted the contagious disease known as yaws. The ministry appealed to people living along the Thai-Malaysian border to be careful to prevent the disease spreading. [Excerpts] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 May 84 p 18 BK]

REAGAN'S 22 MAY SPEECH TERMED 'ACT OF DECEIT'

BK281404 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 26 May 84

["Current Topic" by Nguyen Qui: "Reagan's Magic"]

[Text] According to U.S. President Reagan, the world is safe at present; people can say what they want, but the United States has not done anything to be responsible for straining the situation in the world. That is what Reagan wanted people to know and believe through his 22 May televised speech, which was advertised 3 days in advance, in an attempt to arouse public attention.

Reagan said that under his administration, the world is not moving any closer to a nuclear holocaust and it seems to be safer despite criticism that U.S.-Soviet relations are at the lowest ebb in 20 years. It is quite easy to understand Mr Reagan's intention in making such remarks. He wanted to ease the world public's concern over the arms race on earth and in space, for which the United States has spent hundreds of billions of dollars. To Reagan, the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe and the production of MX missiles, Trident submarines, and B-1 nuclear bombers is normal, and nothing is unusual.

In his short speech on 22 May, the U.S. President also tried to clarify and reject all issues concerning the tense situation in certain regions of the world; he even appeared very optimistic. For instance, regarding the situation in the Persian Gulf, Reagan said that there is little danger of U.S. military intervention in the Gulf war and that the United States has not been asked to intervene in the region. However, in reality, people know well that the United States is exerting pressure on the Arab countries, especially Saudi Arabia, to accept a U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf and allow U.S. aircraft and warships to supervise movement in that region. As assessed by public opinion, this act by the United States is very dangerous and could lead to a confrontation, thus aggravating the war between Iran and Iraq. Public opinion has also denounced the fact that while outwardly displaying goodwill toward seeking an end to the war between the two countries, the United States actually wants this war to continue so that it can exploit the situation in a way favorable to itself.

People know that the United States is seeking more and more direct military intervention in Central America. U.S. troops -- including the Navy, Army, and Air Force -- have successively conducted military exercises in Central America while U.S. advisers and soldiers have participated directly in mopping-up operations in El Salvador and along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border. This situation has caused further concern among American public opinion over the danger of U.S. involvement in a war similar to that in Vietnam in the past. However, in his 22 May speech, President Reagan dismissed all this by saying: I have never had any thought of sending American troops to fight in El Salvador or Central America, and the Latin American countries do not want the United States to do that. People noted that these words by Reagan are almost the same as those uttered by Lyndon Johnson before he sent American troops to participate in the war in Vietnam.

At a time when public opinion was supporting the charges brought by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries against the United States for organizing the Los Angeles Olympics with dirty political aims and for violating the Olympic regulations and ideals, the U.S. President again rejected everything and tried to avoid public criticism by saying: We have demonstrated our flexibility and, in fact, the United States has acceded to all the requests put forth by the Soviet Union concerning the measures to be taken to ensure safety for its athletes.

In conclusion, the U.S. President's 22 May speech was an act of deceit from the beginning to the end. That speech, which rejected U.S. responsibility for straining the situation in the world and in each region, was aimed at serving the presidential election campaign.

As some observers put it, Mr Reagan not only has the talent of a movie actor; he also has the talent of a magician. Experience shows that only by standing behind the magician can people reveal his tricks. This also applies in this case. Do not believe in what Reagan has said; take a look at what he has done.

'REGIMENT-SIZE' PRC FORCE ALLEGEDLY MOBILIZED

OW261550 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] A Voice of Vietnam correspondent's report says that for the past several days, a regiment-size force of Chinese infantry troops has been mobilized to invade and grab land in our country in Yen Minh and Vie Xuyen Districts while thousands of artillery shells of various calibers have been fired into population centers and schools in the seven border districts of Ha Tuyen Province. Some enemy shells hit areas 18 km deep inside our territory, killing 11 people, wounding 29, and burning a cooperative granary. The invaders killed or took away 22 buffalo, cattle, and horses and destroyed hundreds of hectares of secondary crops and 5th month-spring rice that were about to be harvested.

Also, since early April, the enemy has infiltrated 17 teams of scouts into Ha Tuyen to gather information and to get in touch with spies there to implement its multifaceted war of sabotage. Most seriously, beginning 1615 [0915 GMT] on 22 May, the Chinese invaders fired many barrages of 130-mm artillery shells into the center of Ha Giang City, killing and wounding many people. The enemy artillery also hit tens of homes in the city, destroying people's houses and orchards.

Boiling with hatred for the Chinese invaders, the Ha Tuyen Province's ethnic minority Armed Forces and people, always standing shoulder to shoulder, have dealt them many appropriate punitive blows. The Ha Tuyen artillery troops, developing their tradition of fighting well and firing accurately, secured many accurate hits, silencing tens of enemy artillery batteries. Detachments 3 and 21 of the Ha Tuyen Armed Forces, resolutely holding on to their combat positions, wiped out 280 enemy troops.

The local communications, transportation, postal, and trade sectors have held on to their areas of activity and developed many initiatives in supporting combat and production well. The Ha Giang City's trade corporation has provided satisfactory logistic support to the frontline, ensured timely supplies of commodities for workers and civil servants, and helped stabilize prices. Restaurant No 1 of Ha Giang City, despite threats of enemy shelling remained open from 0600 to 2200 [2300 to 1500 GMT] to support people on their way to the border areas to discharge their tasks. It has been very well appreciated by the patrons.

PRC-U.S. Rapprochement Blamed

OW271537 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 May 84

[Talk on current events: "Attention Must Be Paid to Facts"]

[Text] Those who are concerned over the events along the Vietnamese-Chinese border cannot possibly ignore the two coincidences that took place recently.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said that he regretted the deterioration of Vietnamese-Chinese relations and hoped to restore friendly relations between Vietnam and China as soon as possible. At the same time, China sent a regiment-sized force from its border region in Yunnan to attack Vie Xuyen District of Vietnam's Ha Tuyen Province and seized several commanding heights. While uttering nice words at the Chinese National People's Congress session, on the friendly relations between the two countries, the leader of the Chinese authorities again instructed the Chinese troops to intensify their shelling of and nibbling at Vietnam's border areas.

This is not the first time that China has put up a front as one who loves peace and tried to cover up its aggressive activities. People still remember that not long after mobilizing some 600,000 Chinese soldiers on 17 February 1979 to attack Vietnam, Deng Xiaoping shamelessly told Italian reporter Oriana Fallaci: We do not know why Vietnam seeks to oppose China, because China does not interfere with Vietnam, nor does China demand anything from Vietnam.

When those in power in China put up their front as peace-loving clowns, they forgot the fact that they were the ones who shouted about "teaching Vietnam a lesson" and that it was Deng Xiaoping himself who notified the U.S. president about China's plan to launch a war of aggression against Vietnam. The memoirs written by imperialist chieftains Kissinger and Carter fully prove this point. Reviewing the course of the deterioration of the relations between Vietnam and China, the Chinese people have clearly realized that this deterioration took place at a time when the relations between China and the United States were being improved with each passing day, and the Chinese authorities were adopting a policy of hostility and aggression toward Vietnam.

Another proof is that when U.S. President Reagan visited China at the end of April of this year, the Chinese authorities once again made the situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border even worse. Since the beginning of April, the Chinese authorities have fired some 10,000 artillery shells into the northern border region of Vietnam. A more serious incident occurred on 28 April: The Chinese side sent three infantry regiments of the XIV Corps under the Kunming Military District to attack and nibble at Vie Xuyen District in Vietnam's Ha Tuyen Province. (Wen Bing), a Chinese deputy political instructor of the 2d Company of the 1st Battalion of the 118th Regiment, who was captured, confessed that the regiment to which he was attached had been ordered to attack Vietnam when U.S. President Reagan arrived in Beijing. It was regrettable that when Reagan arrived in Beijing on 26 April, the message from the Chinese leaders to greet Reagan by shelling and attacking Vietnam failed to reach the frontier on time due to poor weather conditions.

From the closer relations between China and the United States with each passing day, it is not difficult to see that Deng Xiaoping is continuously exercising a hostile policy toward Vietnam in order to win U.S. confidence. Did Deng Xiaoping not say 5 years ago to a chieftain of U.S. imperialism that in fighting Vietnam, the deaths of 50,000 or 100,000 men or even 500,000 or 1 million men is nothing so long as China wins the full confidence of the United States? No one knows how many Chinese soldiers have futilely shed their blood since 17 February 1979 in order to help the Beijing leaders curry favor with imperialism. With the wild ambition to practice hegemonism in their hearts, they fanatically pay lip service to "peace" and "friendship." They willingly and gladly make friends with imperialism and are dead set on adopting a hostile attitude toward Vietnam. It is for the same reason that young Chinese soldiers are futilely shedding their blood in attacking and nibbling at Vietnamese territory at a time when Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang talks of the Sino-Vietnamese border in nice phrases. The famous Chinese writer Lu Xun expressed it well: Lies written in ink cannot cover up facts written in blood.

REPORTAGE ON MILITARY DELEGATION'S VISIT TO CSSR

Meets With Defense Minister

OW251600 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 25 -- A military delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of national defence, arrived in Prague Tuesday for an official friendship visit to Czechoslovakia. The visit is made at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defence.

The Vietnamese guests were welcomed at the airport by among others, General Martin Dzur, member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee [CPCCC] and minister of national defence; Senior Lieutenant General Bla Hnich, member of the C.P.C.C.C., chief of the general staff and first vice minister of national defence; Antonin Brabec, member of the party C.C. and head of the General Political Department; S. Svoboda, vice minister for foreign affairs; Langer, vice minister for foreign trade; and Major General Novacik, vice minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering. Vu Song, Vietnamese ambassador to Czechoslovakia; Colonel Pham Tam, military attache, and other staff members of the Vietnamese Embassy, were present on the occasion.

An honour guard of the Czechoslovak People's Army presented arms followed by the national anthems of the two countries. The delegation laid a wreath at the war monument and the cemetery of the Soviet combatants who died in the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

Later in the day, the delegation met with a Czechoslovak military delegation led by General Martin Dzur. The two sides informed each other of the socialist construction and national defence in their countries, discussed relations between the two fraternal Armies, and international issues of common concern. The two sides shared the same view on all issues raised and expressed their determination to further enhance the relations between the two Armies and the comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

In the evening of May 22, General Martin Dzur gave a reception in honour of the delegation. Speaking on this occasion, General Martin Dzur said: "With fine impressions of Vietnam and with profound admiration, we often recalled the heroic deeds of the Vietnamese people in their struggle for independence and freedom, for the development of socialism. We highly value the heavy tasks of the Vietnamese People's Armed Forces in the defence and building of their socialist homeland, and the results recorded under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam in close alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries against the dark schemes of imperialism, Beijing expansionism and other international reactionary forces".

General Dzur said that the increasing manifestations of military confrontation and escalation by China against Vietnam were seriously threatening Vietnam's sovereignty and security. "We indignantly condemn Beijing's armed provocations against Vietnam and express our full solidarity of Vietnamese people's struggle to defend their independence", he stressed. General Dzur added that the international situation was worsening due to the aggressive policy of imperialism, particularly the reactionary forces in the United States, and affirmed: "Wherever there is the threat of imperialism we cannot relax our vigilance, but must unceasingly consolidate our defence capabilities and increase the combat strength of the Czechoslovak Army in order together with the Army of the Soviet Union and of other fraternal countries in the Warsaw Treaty to accomplish well the task of defending our homeland and socialism."

In his reply, General Van Tien Dung put a high value on the great achievements recorded by the Czechoslovak people in the implementation of the resolution of the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. He expressed heartfelt gratitude to the party, government, people and Army of Czechoslovakia who together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries have given the Vietnamese Army and people strong political support and material assistance and have effectively helped in the training of cadres for Vietnam.

General Van Tien Dung stressed: "We fully support the statement of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the active measures taken by the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other countries in the Warsaw Treaty in order to defend their own security and the security of friends around the world". He pointed out that China's strategy and tactics towards Vietnam remain unchanged and have become even more hostile.

To cooperate in all fields with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other fraternal socialist countries, the revolutionary situation in the three Indochinese countries is now better than ever before and the three countries will remain the firm eastern outpost of the socialist system", General Van Tien Dung stressed.

Concludes Visit

OW281601 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 28 -- The Vietnamese military delegation led by General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of national defence, left Prague on May 26, concluding an official friendship visit to Czechoslovakia.

Earlier on May 24, it was cordially received by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. With him were General Martin Dzur, minister of national defence; Senior Lieutenant General Bla Hnich, chief of the General Staff, Senior Lieutenant General Antonin Brabec, head of the General Political Department; and other senior officers of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Speaking on this occasion, President Gustav Husak expressed his joy at the considerable achievements of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries in their respective national construction and defence and his full support for their current struggle against Chinese expansionism and their efforts to make Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability, cooperation and friendship. He assured the Vietnamese delegation of Czechoslovakia's continued support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their revolutionary cause.

On May 23, a meeting was held at the Antonin Dapotoski Military Institute in Brno to welcome the Vietnamese military delegation. Addressing the meeting, Senior Lieutenant General K. Rusov, first vice-minister of national defence, welcomed representatives of the Vietnam People's Army as close friends of the Czechoslovak People's Army. "Czechoslovakia highly values the correct foreign policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam", he said, adding that the Czechoslovak people and Army greatly rejoice at the growing special militant solidarity between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in the struggle to defend their national independence and socialism and for stability and security in Indochina and Southeast Asia as a whole. He pointed out that no one can subjugate the Vietnamese people who derive their strength from their unity around the Communist Party of Vietnam and from their close solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

In his reply, General Van Tien Dung expressed the gratitude of the people and the People's Army of Vietnam to the people and the People's Army of Czechoslovakia for their assistance. After welcoming the substantial achievements of the Czechoslovak people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia he said: "The Vietnamese people and Armed Forces fully support the principled line, the consistent position and active measures of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the other member countries of the Warsaw Treaty to defend world peace. Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, which is colluding with U.S. imperialism to oppose the Soviet Union and socialism, is becoming more and more hostile toward Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. However, the Vietnamese people and Armed Forces by closely uniting and all-sidedly cooperating with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and enhancing their militant solidarity with the peoples and Armed Forces of Laos and Kampuchea have strengthened and consolidated the eastern position of the world socialist system and are resolved to fulfil their sacred national tasks and their noble international duty".

Then, General Van Tien Dung, accredited by the Vietnamese State Council, pinned Vietnam's Military Exploit Order, First Class, on the flag of the A. Dapotoski Military Institute in acknowledgement of its contributions to the training of Vietnamese officers.

On May 24 and 25, the Vietnamese military delegation toured industrial, agricultural and cultural establishments. The delegation watched a military exercise staged by a Czechoslovak tank regiment.

Further Reportage

For reportage on the visit of General Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam and SRV minister of national defense, beginning on 26 May, see the Polish section of the 29 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COMMUNICATION LINES MAINTAINED WITH BORDER AREAS

BK261125 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] The post and telegraph sector has firmly maintained communications and liaison lines between Hanoi and various border provinces of Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Hoang Lien Son, Ha Tuyen, Cao Bang, Lai Chau, and Son La; and between areas of other localities, thereby satisfactorily serving the combat and combat readiness tasks.

The post and telegraph offices of Ha Tuyen, Quang Ninh, and Lang Son Provinces have coordinated with various military units to ensure continued communications between strongholds and major communications centers under all circumstances, thereby serving various echelons and party committees and administration to carry out their supervision in combat and production.

The Chinese aggressive troops recently fired many artillery and mortar shells on areas of Hai Ninh, Quang Ninh Province and Vi Xuyen, Ha Tuyen Province, damaging 15 km of telephone line and 1,400 meters of electric cables, destroying 14 telephone poles. Cadres and workers of the post and telegraph offices of these localities promptly overcame the consequences and shortened the normally required repair time by half.

The post and telegraph sector, in coordinating with and supporting the telephone communications service, has strengthened the microwave communications network to improve communications capability of key regions.

MALAYSIASEA TERRITORY TREATY WITH INDONESIA RATIFIED

BK281253 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 26 May 84 p 9

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Fri -- Malaysia and Indonesia today ratified a treaty recognising Indonesia as an archipelagic state, giving the country sovereignty over the seas linking its thousands of islands. The Indonesian ambassador to Malaysia, Encik Rais Abin and the secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tan Sri Zakaria Ali exchanged the instruments of ratification at Wisma Putra.

The treaty relates to the legal regime of the archipelagic state and Malaysia's rights in the territorial sea, airspace and archipelagic waters of Indonesia. The exchange represents the culmination of talks, begun over a decade ago, in anticipation of the development of a new international law concerning the regime of the archipelagic state, now incorporated in the UN Convention of the Law of the Sea.

The treaty was formally signed on Feb 25, 1982 in Jakarta. "The archipelagic concept, which has been incorporated in the convention of the Law of the Sea, is of paramount significance to the unity of our nation, for this concept will not only unite our islands' territories and waters between them as a geographical entity, but will also strengthen our national resilience and in turn regional resilience," Encik Rais said.

Under the treaty, Indonesia has agreed to continue to recognise and respect existing rights and other legitimate interests which Malaysia has traditionally exercised. These include:

- Right of access and communication of Malaysian ships and aircrafts;
- Traditional fishing rights of Malaysian fishermen in designated areas;
- Interest relating to the existence, protection, maintenance and replacement of submarine cables and pipelines, including the laying of new lines;
- Promotion and maintenance of law and order;
- Undertaking search and rescue operations; and
- Co-operation with Indonesian authorities in marine scientific research.

The treaty also provides for consultation and co-operation in the implementation of its various provisions. "This treaty reflects the spirit of true co-operation and mutual respect of territorial integrity of each side. Therefore, when our two Foreign Ministers signed this treaty, they indeed laid another historical milestone in bilateral relations between our two countries," Encik Rais added.

EDITORIAL ON KIRKPATRICK REMARKS ON THIRD WORLD

BK261325 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 24 May 84 p 10

[Editorial: "Third World Comes First"]

[Text] On her brief visit to Malaysia, was Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick functioning as a representative of the United Nations, or as an emissary of the United States? As the U.S. ambassador to the UN, which mantle is she wearing on her current tour of the region? Not an easy point at which to nigger, but nonetheless pertinent for that. These are days when the U.S. is not seen as synonymous with the UN -- particularly by those Third World nations which Mrs. Kirkpatrick blamed for the "less than ideal" condition of the United Nations.

The question is: Less than ideal for whom? For the U.S., certainly, as the smaller nations of the world increasingly discover a way to play ball with the giants, on the same court. A revolution of history's ballboys is now underway, and if this has undermined the supremacy of the United States and the Soviet Union in deciding the fate of the Third World, it must not be construed as having undermined the legitimacy of the UN as a whole. The U.S. persists in seeing the growing stridency of Third World voices as a rebuke against itself, not as an indication of the growing maturity of the Third World in defence of its own interests and future. This is unreasonable. The South has grown into a legitimate bloc in itself, with the vitalisation of such entities as the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77. It is a flawed entity, to be sure, and riven with its own plethora of mutual misunderstandings; but it is nevertheless an increasingly potent force to contend with on the floor of the United Nations.

Which is as it should be. Would the nations of the South individually stand any chance of being heard in the international arena otherwise? The United States should strive to understand that what it construes as a tide of anti-Americanism does not automatically imply pro-Sovietism.

The South is growing up, and is looking more to itself to safeguard its interests, rather than to benevolent superpower patronage. As the process of Third World maturation continues, however, the U.S. is showing a distinctly petulant attitude towards what it perceives as its abandonment by the South as a mentor; a disgruntlement manifested by such moves as the UNESCO pullout late last year, the refusal to sign the law of the sea treaty in 1982, and now the comments of Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick regarding the use of the UN by certain Third World countries as a place to blow off steam. Admittedly, Washington must have its reasons for its own shows of pique, but stomping off the playing field in a huff is conduct unbecoming of one who has merely been denied the continued captaincy of the team.

If, as Mrs Kirkpatrick maintains, the U.S. takes the UN seriously, then surely the newer voices that are now being heard there deserve to be taken as seriously, and not regarded as hindrances to the processes of international politics. Third World-sponsored resolutions and debates are growing in importance -- the last two General Assemblies have seen such significant resolutions as those on Palestine, Kampuchea and Antarctica proposed by Third World nations no longer content to remain passive bystanders to the ambitions of the North.

It is gratifying, however, to note Mrs Kirkpatrick's assurance that the U.S. does not consider the United Nations as an arena of superpower conflict. For these good words to be translated into a realistic attitude towards the changing shape, form and structure of the UN, however, it is incumbent upon both the U.S. and the Soviet Union to understand that, for all their efforts to retain control of global affairs, a new world order is in the offing. The East-West polarisation bequeathed to the UN in 1945 is being increasingly skewed to North-South. These are the blocs of the future. The U.S. would do well to read and understand the writing on the wall, and not merely condemn the developing countries of the Third World as the Vandals of international relations.

START OF JOINT MILITARY EXERCISE WITH U.S. NOTED

OW281338 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 28 May 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] A joint RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. military exercise called "Balikatan-84" is currently under way in Botolan, Zambales, and at Fort Magsaysay in Palayan City. Involved in the 11-day combined command post and field training exercise are soldiers, sailors, Marines, and airmen of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the United States. We have this report from Edwin Fargas.

[Begin Fargas recording] A highlight of the 11-day exercise was the marine amphibious landing operation conducted yesterday in Botolan, Zambales, by U.S. and Philippine forces. Projected ashore was a battalion landing team of the U.S. 33d Marine Amphibious Unit supported by an air combat element, four U.S. Navy vessels, and four Philippine Navy ships.

The marine amphibious landing, one of the most dramatic and complex operations of the exercise, involved split-second timing and close coordination between Philippine and U.S. naval, air, and Marine units. Observers were briefed by Major (Eugene Bradley), operations officer of the U.S. 33d Marine Amphibious Unit, who elaborated on the details of the complex landing exercise.

The first elements ashore were helicopter-borne Marine company which landed 7 km inland, followed by a wave of Amtracs, or amphibious armored personnel carriers, which in turn was followed by a wave of Navy landing craft. Employed as opposing forces were the 3d U.S. Marine Recon Battalion and elements of the United States 3d Marine Division. The beach assault was preceded by simulated bombardment of hostile forces by off-shore naval guns and ground-support aircraft. [end recording]

MILITARY WITNESS TESTIFIES BEFORE AGRAVA BOARD

BK251236 Hong Kong AFP in English 1215 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Manila, May 25 (AFP) -- A military witness today said he and five of his men were armed as they waited to escort Benigno Aquino into the Manila airport terminal but did not know the opposition leader would be taken on another route before he was shot dead.

Captain Juan Amorsolo, 34, head of the "augmentation party" that was to support the close-in escorts as Mr. Aquino was brought into the terminal, told a board probing the murder he was unaware of any alternative plan. Former Senator Aquino, 50, was shot dead August 21, seconds after five escorts said to be unarmed went through a door into the service stairway of a passenger tube before they reached the captain and his men.

"There were six of us, including myself, who were armed when we went into the passenger tube," Capt. Amorsolo said, adding that his team's instructions were to form a "human shield" around Mr. Aquino as he was brought into the terminal. The witness said he did not see the shooting as he was still inside the windowless passenger tube. He said he was unable to implement his team's role in the Alpha plan as he was unaware that an alternative plan called Bravo had been prepared beforehand and adopted that day.

Andres Narvasa, the probe panel's chief lawyer, read to him part of the overall military plan, codenamed "Operation Returnee" in Filipino for Mr. Aquino's homecoming, which included both plans. The witness said he must not have noticed the part about plan Bravo. The board's chairwoman, Corazon Agrava, remarked that it was "strange that you were not told about plan Bravo."

The witness confused the probers and the public gallery when he replied: "But I know there is always a Bravo, that there is always another plan. But I did not know there is a Bravo. But to my suspicion, there is a Bravo."

Under questioning, Capt. Amorsolo agreed that it was possible only a few officers had known of the alternate plan.

Military authorities said 1,200 members of the Aviation Security Command (Avsecom) were mobilized at Manila airport and other airports across the country to provide security for Mr. Aquino, who returned from three years in the United States despite official warnings of murder plots against him.

The government said a communist assassin, ex-convict Rolando Galman, shot him before being felled by Avsecom troopers on the tarmac, but the Aquino family and the opposition hold the government directly responsible for the assassination.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Agrava told journalists that the panel's trip to the United States to interview possible witnesses was now definite. She said she had about 12 names of possible witnesses there.

Dean Andres Narvasa, the panel's general counsel, said the panel expected to leave next Thursday or Friday and that seven people had agreed to testify, including some journalists who were with Mr. Aquino when he returned here. He said most of the testimony would be taken in California.

MARCOS HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON ELECTION RESULTS

HK260625 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0303 GMT 26 May 84

[Press conference given by Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos to local and foreign media correspondents in Malacanang Palace -- live -- broadcast in progress; not all questioners can be identified]

[Excerpts] Eleven days have now passed since our country held elections for the Batasang Pambansa, our national parliament. Although the official canvass of returns has to be fully considered -- I understand there are 40 seats that have not been proclaimed -- we have today an already clear idea of the conduct of, and possibly the outcome of the balloting.

In the first place, it can now be said that the elections have provided a resounding vindication for the electoral and democratic processes in our country. Contrary to many fears and predictions, the elections have been proven, by and large, fair, orderly, and democratic. There have been a few instances of electoral fraud and violence, and I wonder if there is any country where any elections are held without such instances of fraud and violence, but on the whole our people can fully feel proud and glad about the orderly and peaceful conduct of this political exercise. And if there are truly victors in these recent elections or exercise, they are first and above all our people and our nation.

With respect to the election results, it is now evident that the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] has retained its majority in the parliament, in the Batasang Pambansa, and in accordance with parliamentary practice it thus receives a mandate to run our government. And the election results from the seats still being contested will not alter this mandate. Significantly, however, let us take note here that the opposition may impress again. In the recent elections, especially in the cities of Manila, Quezon City, Caloocan, Zamboanga, and Cagayan de Oro, [words indistinct] there are about 54 seats in 73 provinces in our country.

In addition, a number of independent candidates emerged, some of them KBL. This [words indistinct] the orderly conduct of the election, but beyond this, this development augurs well for the future of parliamentary democracy in our land. I personally hope that the new complexion of the Filipino parliament will bring to birth a dynamic two-party system in the Philippines, that in the work of the Batasang Pambansa, it will sharpen the process of legislative deliberation, policymaking, and that in future elections this will serve to focus alternatives and choices before the nation.

In another respect, the parliamentary elections have unequivocally shown the overwhelming support of our people for democratic political processes and their rejection of the programs of communists, insurgents, and the advocates of election boycott and other groups of subversives. The voter turnout in the elections was the highest in any nearly three decades of Philippine elections, and this in spite of the physical, violent opposition by alleged peaceful boycotters as well as the NPA and the subversives and terrorists. In spite of all these campaigns of intimidation and terror mounted by subversives, by insurgents, and by all the killing; umm, in some instances some of the teachers were ambushed and killed when they were preparing all the election materials in the voting centers. In spite of all of this, there was a good turnout.

Overall, therefore, the election bears a clear and incontrovertible message for and in favor of parliamentary democracy in our country. There is in this a message to the national leadership and the majority party, just as there is a message for the parliamentary opposition. We all must fulfill our responsibility to the people, and we must turn our common attention now, whatever the parties we represent, to the task and the problems at hand.

For the party that has been returned to power, the KBL, the first business will be to form a new government, which will take over after 30 June. In accordance with parliamentary practice, all the government men, in keeping with the [word indistinct] have already tendered their resignation as members of the Cabinet. This means that at this point, we have a hold-over Cabinet until June 30. Let me emphasize, however, that this affects merely the Cabinet members. The resignations do not affect the military or the civil service. In the present state of transition from the hold-over Cabinet to the new government and from the old Batasan or the interim Batasang Pambansa to the regular Batasang Pambansa, we must stress the need for an orderly and efficient passage of plans, programs, policies, responsibilities, and powers, as the case may be.

I would emphasize this particularly with regard to matters relating to the peace and internal security situation of the country, for we must be specially concerned about continuing efforts to prevent the easing of tension in the aftermath of the elections. The present hold-over government, as it prepares to hand over to the new government, must plan for the maintenance of peace and security, including whatever of these matters there may be relating to the election. This may include the protection of the ballot boxes, personnel that participated in the orderly conduct of the elections, and their security. This must involve the review now of places and incidents where subversives and terrorists succeeded in snatching ballot boxes as well as persons, like the school teachers in Zamboanga and Occidental Negros. I understand in Albay alone, 255 ballot boxes, representing 61,000 votes, were snatched by apparent NPA subversives. This not only involves a full review of all the instances of violence during the election campaign and subsequent to the election, including the recent murder of General Tomas Karingal in Quezon City, the northern section commander. All of us have reason for concern about the recent wave of violence and challenges to peace and order, because of the pattern of terrorism, intimidation, coercion which it shows, and apparently the message that they are conveying to us is that they are going to go through with this program and this policy of terrorism.

Already we know of the heightened campaign of subversive groups to undermine the elections, to prevent people from voting, and to [word indistinct] intimidate a candidate from campaigning and to prevent law enforcers from policing the elections. The successful conduct of the elections, however, fully shows that we have not failed.

But now it would appear that their campaign of terrorism and violence is not over. In this I believe is a message that the entire nation must take to heart. The whole country, all our people, not just our government, not only the majority party nor the people at large but the opposition as well, since the opposition has indicated they are in close communication with the subversive terrorists of our country, our very democracy and our republic are being challenged, and we must close ranks to meet this threat to the nation. I repeat what I have always said, I do not consider the legitimate opposition our enemy in any kind of exercise, but I do say that the subversive terrorists who seek to undermine our government by violence and who seek to obtain political authority through the barrel of the gun, are our true enemies. They have been our enemies in the past, they are our enemies now, and they will be our enemies in the future.

In the same spirit of providing a smooth transition from the interim Batasang Pambansa to the regular Batasang Pambansa, the Batasan will hold its final session on June 4. The agenda of this final session is to specifically consider the outgoing assembly's performance, report and discuss proposals and measures for the smooth turnover of work from the interim Batasang Pambansa to the incoming parliament, the regular Batasang Pambansa. The final session is part of the Batasan's regular calendar; it should not be constructed as a special session of that body.

I did consider a plan to hold the assembly to special session on May 28, which was submitted to me. I subsequently rejected the plan because of the proximity of the date to the 4th of June. It is not true that the agenda of the forthcoming session will include the consideration of a proposal to add more appointed members of the forthcoming parliament. Incidentally, it is not true that I appoint 17 new members; rather, I choose from the nominated list the sectoral members from the Kabataan ng Mga Barangay or the youth, the industrial workers, and the agricultural workers.

We all are especially concerned at this point about ensuring the fullest measure of response and respect to the will of our people as expressed in the recent parliamentary elections. In that light, we will focus attention on bringing to final resolution all pre-proclamation electoral contests in various places as well as those protests that may be filed within the 10-day period after proclamation, which are regular political contests. We shall take care that all attempts to frustrate the electoral will, will be prevented. In that light we have called the parties and our people to make common cause in meeting the problems and tasks at hand. We have an election law. We must follow the procedural steps provided by that law. We cannot, as some of these violent protestors nowadays under the leadership of UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] would insist, make a proclamation without even canvassing the returns, or checking and determining the genuineness of returns. These are provided for by law. The KBL can only reiterate what I have said; we will see to it that the winning candidates will be proclaimed, but in accordance with the procedure of law, and we will resist any efforts at intimidation, coercion, and violence that seeks to harrass, embarrass, or prevent the performance of official duties by the boards of canvassers and by any official boards or groups that have anything to do with proclamation.

But we shall adopt the policy of maximum restraint. I have issued the orders, and they shall be followed by the military.

The national agenda is full; there is much that we can all do to meet it. I challenge the opposition to perform their duties in accordance with the law. Thank you, and now I am ready for your questions.

[Unidentified moderator] The first question shall be asked by the president of the Malacanang press corps, Mr Victor Nido of the TIMES JOURNAL.

[Nido] There have been problems with some foreigners lately, and one of their persistent questions was, and I quote, is your president as healthy and vigorous as he appears on television, or does his makeup artist do a marvellous job, unquote.

[Marcos] It is a little demeaning, I think, for me to keep repeating that, thank God, I am back to my regimen of exercises in the morning and sometimes twice a day, every afternoon, and that my problem now is to keep my weight down, because I have a tendency to put on weight like almost everybody beyond 60. I exercise well, I eat well, I sleep well. I have no nasty or mean intentions against anyone. I want to enjoy my life.

[Nido] Another question, sir. I gathered from your opening statement that this was something to worry about -- the peace and order situation. So, does it mean that most measures short of reenforcing martial law are necessary?

[Marcos] Well, no, now that [words indistinct] subversives and terrorists, let us see how they will stand up to our regular troops. You see, we have been too busy attending to riots and demonstrations, bad propaganda, and black propaganda, which has overwhelmed the legitimate press of the Philippines and of the world. The campaign, of course, took most of our time. Now, everybody can attend to peace and order, and I'm taking an active part again in preparing all the counteraction. The Comelec [Commission on Elections] has released some of the units that were kept in barracks for the campaign, and now they can be activated and mobilized against the NPA. For that matter, now we can call upon the people to think in terms of the country, not of politics.

As I said in the last press interview, let's not keep on playing politics, petty politics. I call upon the opposition, I call upon the people, drop all of this divisiveness, which is all exciting, fascinating, but does not help our problems, the peace and order, and the economic crisis.

I note that some of the units that have been released by the Comelec have been very active in the south, and we see the result -- casualties on the part of the NPA.

Incidentally, there was in a news magazine a report to the effect that we had suffered 275 casualties and then another 112 on the election day. That's a little exaggerated. According to our records, from January to 1 week after the elections, there were 113 casualties, most of them civilians and military men, and 90 percent caused by NPA, or subversives and terrorists, as well as the MNLF.

[Nido] We can assume, sir, that the situation is under control?

[Marcos] I think we are on top of the situation now. We will have to keep on drawing from the units that are being kept by the Comelec, because we need them now.

[Moderator] [Name indistinct] of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[NEW YORK TIMES reporter] Will you run for reelection in 1987?

[Marcos] My answer to that has always been clear. If the quality of those aspiring for president in our country does not improve, I probably may have to run for president.

[Moderator] [name indistinct] of NEWSWEEK.

[NEWSWEEK reporter] Mr President, will you continue to use your powers of decree after the dissolving of the... [Marcos interrupts reporter]

[Marcos] I don't think you are conversant with the parliamentary system. Let us go back to what happened and why this was granted to the president.

The Philippine parliamentary system is modelled after the French. The French president does not only have the power of decree, he has the power to preside over the highest judicial tribunal of the land. At the same time, the power of decree of the French president is exercised irrespective of any caucus decision or decision of his party; he acts as an independent operator. In our country, the power of decree is exercised in two instances. One, when the Batasang Pambansa, or Parliament, fails to act on a matter of urgency which needs immediate action; two, when there is an emergency which requires immediate action, and the Batasang Pambansa is not in session. Now, in those two instances what happens is that the president holds a caucus of the party, for a parliamentary system of government is run by a caucus, and we are the members of this caucus as members of the Batasang Pambansa, or the parliament, as well as the governors and chairmen of the political party regions. Then the matter is submitted to them. If the caucus approves it, the president signs the decree. Otherwise, he does not. So, in short, it is not as oppressive as you have made it out in your stories.

[NEWSWEEK reporter] I hope you are right. I'd like... [Marcos interrupts reporter]

[Marcos] Of course, I know I'm right. [Marcos laughs] The trouble is that the Western press does not seem to be conversant with the parliamentary system.

[NEWSWEEK reporter] I would like to ask another question on the peace and order situation. In your statement on the killing of General Karingal, you said that the subversives had a liquidation list of government leaders, including yourself and members of the Cabinet. What evidence do you have for the existence of this list, and...

[Marcos interrupts reporter]

[Marcos] We have the testimony of two of the men who were involved in the conspiracy.

[NEWSWEEK reporter] I see. Could you tell us some more about this conspiracy?

[Marcos] I cannot; it is a matter that is of the highest secrecy. But all I can tell you is that the manner in which the killing was made has been assessed by all our experts, for instance, such things like a smoke bomb; you see smoke bombs have been used in most of the killings in the south. The latest killing in Davao, for instance, was covered by two smoke bombs thrown into the area of the crime, and the getaway was on a motorcycle or in a car, two of them backing them up. This is what happened here.

Now, we have been talking about assassination plots. Perhaps you should go back to the period before martial law was proclaimed in 1972. There were seven attempts at assassination against the president, there was an attempt to kill the minister of defense in broad daylight, there was an attempt to kidnap the American ambassador and burn the American Embassy, and there was an attempt to kidnap the foreign minister of the Philippines, etcetera, etcetera. There was bombing of the city hall, bombing of the constitutional convention, and parades and demonstrations in the streets proclaiming that the subversives should take over the government.

Now, when I see those demonstrations, therefore, and riots, and obtain evidence to the effect that they are being incited by the political opposition, I wonder whether they know exactly what they are doing. They are opening the gates for infiltration by the subversives and terrorists [word indistinct], and I have no doubt that this has happened.

[NEWSWEEK reporter] in your opinion, the people responsible for killing General Karingal were definitely NPA, they were not criminal... [Marcos interrupts]

[Marcos] No, I'm not saying NPA, I'm saying subversive terrorists.

[NEWSWEEK reporter] What type of subversive terrorists?

[Marcos] There are several types of subversive terrorists in our country. There are MNLF, NPA; there is the new Communist Party and the (Todente); then there are the professional killers, and they are hired by several groups, including civilians.

[NEWSWEEK reporter] What types of groups under civilians?

[Marcos] Well, the groups who have an axe to grind, who have a particular mission or objective. Do you want ~~us to draw a thick line, a profile for you?~~ [words indistinct]

[Moderator] (Joe Branigin) of THE WASHINGTON POST.

[(Branigin)] Mr President, what steps are you taking to address the discontent that was expressed by the voters when they elected more opposition assemblymen than expected?

[Marcos] Well, we are assessing this message. You fellows in the Western press say there is a message that has been given me. I say yes, but one of the messages I get is, don't ever disregard black propaganda any time in your political career. This time we disregarded it, we refused to dignify [word indistinct] suspicions, even if they were printed or broadcast by the foreign media. Such a thing like, for instance, the suggestion that the president and first lady had anything to do with the killing of Aquino, we refused to say anything about it. But the black propaganda worked. Some of our people began to suspect that the reason that there was silence about this was we could not, we were under suspicion, and we could not answer this charge. And when you say, therefore, that there was a message of disenchantment, I wonder to what certainty can we ascribe disenchantment through the results in six cities and some provinces. The provinces would probably be Pampanga, Camarines Sur, Misamis Oriental -- I cannot think of any other provinces out of the 73. We must have won in 68,69 provinces out of 73. So, when you say disenchantment, I would suggest that we use the term with a little more accuracy. We don't know, we don't know, we are still assessing the results. We are disappointed in the results, but we have also received evidence to the effect that some of the people who voted for the KBL are now asking: What happened to our vote? Why were they not (?read)? And I have no answer for them, until we have seen it with this assessment that is going on.

[(Branigin)] Mr President, are you suggesting that there was such massive cheating by the opposition that a lot of the votes for the KBL...[Marcos interrupts]

[Marcos] That's possible, anything is possible, and I do not wish to make any charges. But I am saying, inasmuch as they are charging us with fraud, we may have to file a few protests to open up the ballot boxes and determine exactly what happened. But we will have to help protect the ballot boxes before they can change the ballots.

[Branigin] One more follow-up, Mr President. You mentioned before that you are conducting a survey into why the election turned out as it did. Have you got any... [Marcos interrupts]

[Marcos] The survey is going on. I myself personally have talked to some of the people in the squatter areas, and they tell me that the most that they voted was 3-3, and how could the result turn out to be 5-1? And look, notwithstanding this, I have asked our people not to prevent the proclamation of the alleged winners. We'll let them go, let them have the chance to take over the office, but if any of the candidates and the people feel aggrieved, then a protest should be filed. And the way the opposition is talking, Laurel and the others charging us with fraud, well, since they have opened it up, I think we had better find out what the truth is.

[Moderator] Ms (Elly Sindan) of TIME.

[(Sindan)] Mr President, what is in store for the first lady, and will she be appointed to the assembly?

[Marcos] She has, with the others, filed her resignation from all her positions. From there we can start working up to whatever may happen. This will, of course, require a party caucus, and this will require her making a decision. She is, of course, deeply disappointed about Metropolitan Manila, and that is why she has been quiet and has not made a peep during this period.

[Moderator] Mr (Jonathan Broker) of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

[(Broker)] Mr President, I want to ask you an economic question. In your efforts to cut down, drive down inflation, how do you plan to soak up the large amount of cash out there on the streets?

[Marcos] Well, first of all, the whole thing devolves upon government budgetary policy, I understand, because most of the funds that are usefully spent come not from the commercial banks, who are very worried about lending their money, but from government expenditures. Now, if this be true, then we must soak up out of the money supply of about 32 billion, we must bring it down by another 4 billion. Now we have already cut down the total expenditures of government by 10 percent. I have insisted on another 5 percent. The 10 percent was equivalent to 8.9 billion, the 5 percent is equivalent to about 3 billion, take off 1, 11.9. Now, the experts feel that this will be sufficient to stop up liquidity. But in addition to that, we have imposed taxes, a very unpalatable decision, but it had to be done. We increased gasoline costs by about 8.6, anyway, 8 percent. Now, in this manner, we hope to soak up liquidity and, at the same time, bring down the inflation rate. The reserve of the bank has to be cut down further. This is a task for the Central Bank. I understand they are down to 25.5 billion; they will have to cut it down some more, and we are working on this. [all figures in paragraph as heard]

[(Broker)] Mr President, I should like to follow up a question that Melinda Liu asked you. You explained how your powers of decree work, but you never actually answered her question, so maybe I'll just repeat it. Would you still retain your benevolent powers of decree?

[Marcos] The question is, we do not realize it is a part of the Constitution now, and it is a part of the system. We have a parliamentary system.

[Moderator] [Name indistinct] of CBS.

[CBS reporter] Mr President, it has been advanced that your decree powers are coterminous with the outgoing assembly.

[Marcos] What constitution is coterminous with an assembly? As a part of the Constitution, how can you make it coterminous with the Assembly? It cannot, no, no. The legal niceties of this thing have been looked into. It is a part of the Constitution, and unless amended or rescinded or revoked, it remains a part of the Constitution.

[CBS reporter] One more question, Mr President. The decree on security, the four decrees on security will surely be challenged during the next assembly. What will be your reaction to that?

[Marcos] Well, shall I tell you exactly what happened there? The four decrees make it harder for me to issue a presidential detention advice. When a judge, receiving two sworn statements about the commission of a crime, the judge can immediately, summarily issue a warrant of arrest. I cannot. I have to have my staff look into the evidence and determine whether the evidence is sufficient. It is no longer summary when it comes to me now, that is one of the decrees. The other decrees pertain to the increase of penalty of subversion and rebellion, and other crimes against the security of the state. It is surprising that in cases of rebellion and even subversion, in the old law, once the guilty party had been in jail for anywhere from 6 months to 6 years, he is allowed to go out and commit the same crime. That is what we have now, all those people who went out, went back to the hills, and so they are fighting us all over again. Now, this is happening also in the United States with respect to the other general [words indistinct], where they release the accused, whether on bail or in some personal accountancy, but that's neither here nor there. Here, we have a very insurmountable problem. We catch all these people, they are sent to jail, and they leave us in a few years.

We now impose a life and death penalty on those who are engaged in undermining the government, and if you will see the [words indistinct], you will see that most of those crimes against the security of the state are punishable with life sentence or death.

That is the reason why some people think that I have been oppressive, I suppose -- that I have increased the penalty for rebellion and subversion from a 6-year term to a life and death sentence. Well, to me the problem is such; we have to make a decision one way or the other. Either we go to bed with the communist party or we fight them. We are fighting them.

[CBS reporter] May I ask one more question, one quick question, away from the election Mr President? What is your reaction to the amendments by the U.S. Congress of the payments for the use of U.S. bases here?

[Marcos] I am not dealing with the American Congress, I am dealing with the President of the United States of America. I have not received any notice as to the status of these matters from the President of the United States, except a letter wherein he said that he had submitted to the Congress, and there seems to be some discussion and debate in Congress. [sentence as heard]

[CBS reporter] And if they succeed in juggling the mix of the economic and military...
[Marcos interrupts]

[Marcos] Look, I don't want any debate today [words indistinct]. I will discuss this matter with the President of the United States, because his representative and I worked out the treaty and that treaty is still there. I cannot presume that it would do anybody any good for me to be making any comments about what the Congress of the United States is doing.

[Moderator] (Ed Briscoe) of ASSOCIATED PRESS.

[(Briscoe)] Could I just get you to just follow up a little bit on the questions that [word indistinct] raised and some of the others. Would it be a correct interpretation to say that you and your party will resist any efforts to decrease your powers in the upcoming assembly?

[Marcos] I would resist, not because of any personal wish for power, but because it is a part of the fight against the subversives and the terrorists, that without those PD's, or presidential decrees, and without the power of decree, you will have the communists going back and forth from jail to the mountain tops and causing all this ruin of our economy, killing of people, rape of women, and the rape of villages. Now, I think it is my duty that we must fight them, and we must fight them with all the legitimate tools at our command. I consider the decree-making power a legitimate tool against the subversives and terrorists of my country.

[(Briscoe)] Thank you, sir. If I may just follow up on the question or Mr (Law) a little bit more, you said that you would run in 1987 unless the quality of the aspirants improves. As far as I know, sir, the only person who has indicated any intention of running is Minister Enrile, who says he will run if you or the first lady don't. Is this meant as... Does this remark refer to Minister Enrile?

[Marcos] I think that was a political gimmick for his election to the Batasan. I always tolerate things like this, but I am sure he is not the only one who says it. Several other KBL members said it, and I would suppose that if we must look into the matter more accurately, Laurel is always aiming for the presidency.

[CBS reporter] So you were referring primarily to Doy Laurel?

[Marcos] No, I was referring generally to the opposition and to those in my party who are now thinking of taking over if I don't run, because that is their condition -- if President Marcos does not run, we are running.

[CBS reporter] Sir, some people have said that in this election, the rather impressive gains by the opposition indicate that this is the beginning of the end of the Marcos era. How do you react to that?

[Marcos] Well, that assessment, I presume that they need a morale boosting, talking about '87, and they think that they have won an election, they have just lost an election.

When we assessed the matter of the Cebu demonstration everybody was thinking about the politicians and all that. When the pictures were assessed, most of those in the forefront of the riot were police characters [as heard] identified by the policemen of Cebu. And so I realized immediately what was happening, that they were using these professional criminals for their own purposes, and this could have happened in the Karingal case.

[CBS reporter] Is it possible that it may be organized crime without any links to communist subversives?

[Marcos] I cannot imagine organized crime without any link to communism here in this country.

[CBS reporter] Sir, just one final question. On the Aquino assassination investigation, you said in September that you were convinced that not even a low-ranking soldier was involved in the crime. With the evidence that has come out before the Agrava commission, evidence that seems to indicate a good possibility that Mr Galman was not the killer, or that if he was, he did not really have communist links, are you standing by that assessment?

[Marcos] Now look, I appointed a commission to conduct an investigation. Do you want me to undermine the commission by (?reciting) this problem? What I did say in September was that in accordance with the evidence that had been submitted to me by the police officers and the Metrocom [Metropolitan Command] and the chief of Metrocom, General Olivas, the indications were that no soldier participated in this dastardly crime. Now I would suggest that you review the evidence that has been presented to the Agrava commission, because our assessment is that still the evidence supports this statement, but I will not debate about it. I will not argue about it. I intend to allow the Agrava commission full, complete freedom in determining exactly what happened in this case. You will please excuse me from answering any more questions on it.

[Moderator] Guy Sacerdoti of the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW.

[Sacerdoti] The pivotal aspect of any economic recovery is the reestablishment of confidence, confidence in the peso, in banks, in investments, and in the business community as a whole. How do you, what to you intend to do about recreating and reestablishing confidence?

[Marcos] Well, I guess the elections were a part of it, and the measures that we have taken to strengthen the economy. We have been able to raise funds for raw materials, and our exports in the first quarter of 1984 increased by 24 percent. Should we say the salted-away dollars have come back, or substantially come back? One of our perennial critics, Villegas of CIC, admits that now \$1 billion of the salted dollars abroad belonging to traders and exporters of the Philippines have come back.

Now the truth of the matter, however, is that we have been able to raise several billion dollars from sources other than the salted-away dollars. In the next 6 months, or rather beginning, yes, June up to December, we will have to depend more and more on the commercial banks.

[Sacerdoti] If I could just follow that up, is that the commercial banks domestically or abroad?

[Marcos] Abroad; well, both, both, because the commercial banks here refused to extend loans because of their belief that something would go wrong in the elections, but now I understand there is a little liberalization on their part and they are starting to give loans.

[Sacerdoti] One last question. Do you see in the near future the reestablishment of a floating rate for the peso?

[Marcos] We are in a floating rate, except that we, and an official rate. [sentence as heard] We would probably not be able to defend any rate at all unless we first top up the liquidity and unless we can bring down the present inflation rate. Now, those are the principal targets first, before we can even talk about devaluation of the peso.

[Moderator] Mr (Tony Lopez) of [word indistinct].

[(Lopez)] I have two questions. Can you give us an idea of the scenario for economic recovery between now and the next 3 years and now and the next 5 years?

[Marcos] Well, we have to modify the industrialization program and put more emphasis on agriculture. Now that's basic. There are several deficiencies in agriculture, feed grain -- which includes yellow corn, soya beans, and copra [word indistinct] -- increase in total agricultural productivity, emphasis on agribusiness, the processing of our agricultural products.

Of course, the biggest dollar earner now is the electronics industry. Very few people know that we have a substantial portion of the American and Japanese markets. The coconut industry is recovering, because the quotas for the international markets of coconuts has gone up from 18 cents to 52 and now to 62 cents, and this makes for an increase in the farm [word indistinct].

[(Lopez)] The second question, sir. There seems to be some debate as to the reason why the KBL sustained losses in some cities in Metro Manila, in five of the seven highly urbanized cities... [Marcos interrupts]

[Marcos] I have got my own ideas about that.

[(Lopez)] In 5 of the 13 regions in the country... [Marcos interrupts]

[Marcos] Five of the 13 regions, I don't swallow that.

[(Lopez)] You say that's black propaganda?

[Marcos] Let's see, there are 13 regions in the Philippines. First region, we clobbered them; second region, we did the same; third region, we won in all provinces except for Pampanga, and that means we won in Zambales, [word indistinct] and in Bulacan. Correct?

[(Lopez)] Yes.

[Marcos] Now, where did we lose?

[(Lopez)] In southern Luzon.

[Marcos] No, in southern Tagalog. We won in Marinduque, we lost in Romblon, but we won in Mindoro Oriental, we lost Mindoro Occidental [words indistinct]. We lost in Quezon, we lost in Batangas, but we won in Laguna, we lost in Rizal. Okay, you can say we lost in that region. If the killing of Aquino was an issue, then why did we win completely in his own province, Tarlac?

[(Lopez)] Sir, do you perceive a looming shortage of food in the Philippines? According to statistics of the Asian Development Bank, in 1982 the Philippines produced 8 million metric tons of rice, in 1983 this was down to 7.7 million metric tons of rice, and according to the latest report of the Ministry of Agriculture, we have only 5 million metric tons of rice and our supply has gone down from 104 days to 84 days, and there is a drought going on in central Luzon, specifically Nueva Ecija. What is being done to counteract the effect of drought?

[Marcos] Have you seen the rains? How can you say there is a drought? We have 157,000 tons of rice; no, no, no, 157 million cavans of rice, that is against 154 last year. Now, how do you make out any inadequacy in those figures?

[Moderator] Mr (Michael Ever) of the EXPRESS.

[(Ever)] Mr President, we can probably say that the 1986 local elections and the 1987 presidential elections are just around the corner, because the opposition leaders who just won the Batasan seats recently are now talking about these two elections. May we know if the impressive showing of the opposition in the Batasan elections will have any repercussions in these two elections?

[Marcos] Well, yes, of course, but their momentum of this election, they will try to carry over to '86 and '87, even I know that is a long way off, but it is a short time for many things. You remember when I campaigned for the presidency in 1964, it took me 1 year to reorganize the party -- not reorganize the party, because I was just a newcomer -- but reorganize the men who were going to help me in the nomination, and I traveled inside the country for 1 year and a half, and then in the campaign I spent about 1 year. So, if we judge from previous experience, '85 and '86 are merely a part of the campaign for '87.

What did the people want to say with this vote? Did they really vote that way, or were we cheated? Now, let us assume that we were not cheated. What, then, is the message? The message is that our people tend to vote on the basis of the quality of the candidates as well as the perception of performance. Did the information drive seep through? The surveys that are coming out now indicate that the information drive of the government failed completely, because [words indistinct] the ordinary voters do not know what the government is.

And whatever it is, there is a message there, and we intend to find out, and whatever that message, we will try and perform in accordance with the wishes of our people.

[Moderator] We have overrun out time, sir. Any other questions?

[Unidentified reporter] Just one more question, Mr President. Do you have any reason to believe that American funds, facilities, or advice played a role somewhere in the electoral process? For example did... [Marcos interrupts]

[Marcos] This is ridiculous. How would they intervene here? They want a democracy, with all parties free to work on these elections. If they wanted the opposition to win, they could have done much injury to the Government of the Philippines. Why, I don't think they were (?at all) interested in the maintenance of a free democracy; they were interested in the results of the elections indicating absence of cheating and other [word indistinct] Yes, but I don't think the Americans would bother to contribute. In the first place, Americans don't contribute very much to elections.

[Unidentified reporter] So you don't believe that opposition members received any funds from the United States?

[Marcos] Not from the United States of America Government. Perhaps from some private parties, yes.

[Unidentified reporter] And have you received any... [Marcos interrupts]

[Marcos] And not only the political opposition, Namfrel [National Citizens Movement for Free Elections].

[Unidentified reporter] Namfrel?

[Marcos] Well, they admitted it, didn't they, admitted only \$200,000. I don't believe that. I don't believe that they spent only \$200,000.

[Unidentified reporter] And what types of organizations in the United States would have funded them?

[Marcos] Well, I'm not talking about organizations, but private people. The private sector, that's all.

[Unidentified reporter] One follow-up question. Have you received any statement of initial reaction from U.S. officials about the election?

[Marcos] Am I supposed to? Why should we bother about reactions from other people? Would it be proper for me to be expecting any reaction? I don't see why I should go out of my way to obtain a reaction. I should go out of my way to find out what the reaction of my people is.

[Unidentified reporter] In other words, the United States has not spoken with you about this.

[Marcos] No, I think that the United States is proper, and I am equally proper with the United States. They don't intervene in our internal affairs.

[Moderator] Is there some more? (Alan Linqvist) of (IPS).

[(Linqvist)] Mr President, do you feel you will have sufficient energy during the next 3 years to handle the new relation with the Batasan while simultaneously coping with the continued decay of the economy and the growth of an armed revolution in the countryside?

[Marcos] (?Five minutes). [chuckles]. I am going to do it. There is no option. It is an (?obligation). I am president, I was elected as such, I will continue serving until '87, and I intend to perform my job as efficiently as I did from 1965 to 1984. I don't think there is any other alternative. And frankly, just between us, I feel that I am much stronger now than I was in 1982 and '83. I am over the hump on this question of the malignancy arising from shrapnel wounds, my allergies seem to have been removed, and frankly I am back to my exercise and sleep program.

[Unidentified reporter] One more quick question, Mr Marcos. Most of the election irregularities and violence that I and others who covered the National Assembly elections observed or investigated had nothing to do with the NPA. I noted in your opening remarks an emphasis on subversives and terror. Does this foretell a new military crackdown, and if so, why?

[Marcos] The responsibility for maintaining peace and order has been returned to the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan. Now, I don't know why Americans do not seem to realize the danger of a communist rebellion. Ever since Vietnam, you have been trying to close your eyes to the dangers that arise from communism, and we people who are fighting communism every day and facing possible liquidation every day, we have to face up to the fact that if we do not weaken the NPA, the subversives, now, later on they will be marching in our streets here in the city and proclaiming the takeover of the government, as they did in 1972.

Now, when you say crackdown, it isn't. There is a continuing fight in Southeast Asia between the established governments and the communist subversive threat. They may not even be communists, they may not understand Marxism and communism, but they certainly know the dictum that power comes out of the barrel of a gun and they use that. Now, perhaps they are using also the united front tactic, which means incorporation, integration into the effort against the government. All parties who may have any reason to be disenchanted or aggrieved about the government or about persons in the government, like Marcos or his Cabinet members, or even the policeman...[changes sentence] Now this is the united front tactic, as is well known to all political leaders in Southeast Asia. You have students, you have workers, you have church members, you have nuns, you have priests, and you have others who, while not identified with the left or the communist or socialist party, are manifesting some grievance against the government. The political groups also try to utilize this disaffection with persons in government, and without identification in ideology. We know (words indistinct) that the Communist Party does it not just to gain votes, but to undermine the government and grab authority by violence.

And so it's really not a crackdown. It is a continuing effort which [words indistinct] the Comelec deputize all the members of the military and police for the election process. I also said that there is no reason for keeping our minds closed to other theories with respect to the Karingal case. There may be other reasons for it, and we intend to find out.

[Moderator] All questions have been answered. May we thank the president for this press conference, as well as look forward to the next one.

[Marcos] Thank you very much.

MARCOS SPEAKS ON PEACE AT MEMORIAL DAY CEREMONY

OW281350 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 28 May 84

[From the "Newswatch" program; announcer-read report over video showing Marcos at Memorial Day ceremony]

[Text] There should be continued vigilance among nations of the free world to keep the walls of freedom and peace upright and secure in our lands. The president made this remark on the occasion of this year's American Memorial Day celebration at Fort Bonifacio. The president warned of the danger of a young generation forgetting the lessons of the last war.

PRESIDENT EMPHASIZES DECREE-MAKING POWERS

HK281139 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] President Marcos said today that opposition moves to eliminate his decree-making powers cannot be achieved without amending the entire Constitution and changing the present parliamentary form of government back to the old presidential system. Interviewed by Malacanang newsmen, the president said that these powers as embodied in Amendment No 6 in the Constitution are part of the parliamentary system. The chief executive also said his decree-making powers have enabled him to provide immediate remedial measures to meet emergency situations without resorting to more oppressive measures like declaring martial law.

[Begin Marcos recording] This is why I say Amendment No 6 is a calibrated and less oppressive alternative to the commander-in-chief provision which allows the president, me, to proclaim martial law when there is a rebellion. From my point of view, we are reaching an apogee of the terrorism, so that [words indistinct] rebellion, now let's not reach that point, let us not reach that point, and let us ask everyone now to help in fighting the subversives and the terrorists. [words indistinct] and this is done with the calibrated powers provided by Amendment No 6. It certainly would be a disaster if, while we are fighting the subversives and the terrorists that have grown in strength in the last year or two, we cannot have Amendment No 6, because then it would mean that I would have to fall back on proclaiming martial law. I don't want to do that. [end recording].

REPORTAGE ON WINNERS IN BATASAN ELECTIONS

164 Winners Proclaimed

HK290041 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0000 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] has said that 164 candidates have been proclaimed winners in the May 14 Batasan elections. Comelec Chairman Vincente Santiago Jr said those who remained unproclaimed have pending cases with the Comelec which is now conducting hearings.

They include six in Cebu Province, three in Albay, three in Zamboanga del Sur, two in North Cotabato, and one each in Antique, Eastern Samar, Sorsogon, Nueva Viscaya, and Ifugao.

Of those proclaimed, 96 are official candidates of the ruling KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan], 48 of the UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization], 6 Philipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan, 1 Mindanao Alliance, 4 Nacionalista Party, 2 Panaghi-Usa, and 7 independents.

Breakdown of Victories

OW271121 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1000 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] The KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] has retained its majority in the new Batasan. Of 183 seats at stake in the May 14 polls, KBL bets won 110 while 62 went to UNIDO [United Democratic Organization] and other opposition parties, 11 independents won. With yesterday's proclamation of the 6 winners in Manila and 4 winners in Laguna Province, only some 30 leading candidates remain to be proclaimed by their respective boards of canvassers. Two winners in Caloocan, both UNIDO bets -- former Mayor (Virilio Robles) and Dr (Antonio Martinez) -- are poised to be proclaimed any time now, in the wake of the Comelec's [Commission on Elections] order for their immediate proclamation.

[Begin Santiago recording] We have issued an order to the board of canvassers to reconvene today and proclaim the winning candidates. The winning candidates in that city are Mr (Robles) and Mr (Martinez). I think they both belong to the opposition UNIDO party. There is a case pending in the commission brought by Teodoro, but (?the commission) concerned has already ruled in favor of a continuation of the canvass. He, Teodoro, has brought the case to the supreme court, but the court has not issued any restraining order, and considering that the canvassing had been finished several days ago, and that the Caloocan residents, I am sure, would like to know who the winning candidates were, and they must be waiting for their proclamations. So, after studying further the case, we issued the order just today. [end recording]

Marcos Comments

OW271337 Hong Kong AFP in English 1324 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Manila, May 27 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos today said his ruling new Society Movement (KBL) party had won 110 seats out of the 183 at stake in the May 14 general election. Mr Marcos said the opposition parties had won 62 seats, while independents had been victorious in 11. The full election results have still not been officially announced by the government body that is counting them.

Opposition leader Salvador Laurel has said electoral fraud had deprived Mr Marcos' opponents of victory.

A presidential palace statement reported the president as saying that with the KBL majority, his administration "can now proceed with plans to reorganize the government and pursue the economic recovery program." Mr Marcos appealed to the opposition to define its stand "on whether they are in favor of the use of violence in order to obtain political authority."

The request, according to observers, is related to the victory of several opposition candidates who are charged with or detained on suspicion of subversion, rebellion and other crimes relating to national security. Those held include Mayor Aquilino Pimentel, of the PDP-Laban Party, and former Senator Eva Kalaw, vice-president of the main opposition alliance, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO).

Meanwhile, the winners of six hotly contested parliamentary seats in Manila were officially announced yesterday, 12 days after the polls, with the proclamation of one KBL and five UNIDO candidates. On top of the pack was Mrs Kalaw. Only former Senator Arturo Tolentino was successful for the KBL party. The president will appoint 17 national assemblymen to join the 183 elected members.

OPPOSITION COMMENTS ON MARCOS, PLANS FOR FUTURE

Laurel on Marcos' Health

OW270350 Hong Kong AFP in English 0325 GMT 27 May 84

[By Teodoro Benigno]

[Text] Manila, May 27 (AFP) -- Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos will retire even before his term ends in 1987 in exchange for a "graceful exit" that will "protect his family and himself," opposition leader Salvador Laurel predicted today. Mr Laurel, chief architect of the spectacular opposition performance in the May 14 parliamentary polls, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE (AFP) in an interview that Mr Marcos "is tired after 18 years in power and has lost the confidence of the people."

President of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO) that spearheaded the opposition campaign, Mr Laurel said the president's health "is not in good shape" and he would possibly work out a Nixon-style retirement. He was referring to the stepping down of U.S. President Richard Nixon after the Watergate scandal in 1974 and his designation of Gerald Ford as his successor. One of Mr Ford's first acts of President Ford [as received] was to pardon the embattled Nixon.

Mr Marcos, according to the UNIDO president, "is looking for someone who could take over and will not be too vindictive against him.... How I do not know if he will find this man."

UNIDO has virtually nailed down 64 seats of the 183 contested seats in the National Assembly, the ruling KBL party 101, while independents and small parties go 18, according to unofficial but authoritative results. According to Mr Laurel, electoral frauds deprived the opposition of winning the majority.

Mr Laurel attributed the UNIDO-led opposition's performance to "three acts of courage" triggered by the still unsolved August 21 assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino after a three-year exile in the United States.

The first was the UNIDO decision to participate "and risk the ire of the party in power," the second was to field candidates with only "guts, wits and a just cause" going for them and the third was "people risking their lives to protect the ballot," Mr Laurel said.

He said it was his view that the opposition could agree to a coalition government with the Marcos regime only if the president should repeal his authoritarian powers, crack down on his "cronies" and "speed up the probe" of Mr Aquino's murder. Mr Laurel said these conditions were "non-negotiable" and should include "the retirement of overstaying generals," among them Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver, accused by the opposition of "command responsibility" for the Aquino slaying.

The government claims that a lone communist gunman slew Mr Aquino. The opposition and the Aquino family claim the gunman, in turn killed by Mr Aquino's escorts, was just a "fall guy" and hold the government and military directly responsible.

Mr Laurel said the commission investigating the Aquino murder, headed by ex-Justice Corazon Agrava, "is taking its own sweet time" instead of saying outright that the alleged assassin Rolando Galman "was not the guilty party."

The UNIDO chieftain said the president's special powers to legislate and dissolve the National Assembly, and arrest and execute anybody on subversion charges would also have to go if the opposition was to agree to any coalition. Mr Marcos gets these powers from the Constitution but he can repeal them.

"Cronyism must be stopped" and "the big fishes" should be prosecuted and sent to jail, Mr Laurel said, referring to the president's close political and business confidants who have reportedly amassed considerable wealth. "The effect of that would be a terrific deterrence on the lower echelons, you cannot discourage graft and corruption if you only punish the small fish," Mr Laurel said.

But for the opposition to have maximum impact in the Assembly, the UNIDO -- umbrella group for a dozen political parties -- will have to be converted into a political party after which a "shadow cabinet" can be formed, he added.

Asked if he would run for the presidency in 1987, Mr Laurel dodged the question by saying "There are still three battles to be fought" topped by the "pending cases of electoral fraud and terrorism" against opposition candidates. Mr Laurel said the second fight was that for the speakership of the National Assembly which was important because if "anything should happen" to Mr Marcos, "there will be a realignment of forces." He did not go into detail. The third fight, he added, was for the 1986 local elections "where we expect to fare very well" because of the "continuing popular backlash" against the Marcos government.

Mr Laurel emphatically denied he was an "American alternative" to Mr Marcos and that UNIDO received U.S. financial support for the elections. He said his recent trip to the United States was undertaken to explain the opposition's side to U.S. leaders.

"We did not get a single cent from the Americans, as a matter of fact we fought this campaign on a shoestring budget," Mr Laurel said, "while the government spent 4.5 billion pesos (321 million dollars) to our 3.8 million pesos (271,400 dollars)."

Asked if the opposition would proceed with impeachment proceedings against Mr Marcos, the UNIDO president said "that will depend on the elected opposition members of the Batasan." Mr Laurel admitted that while the opposition had the required 40 votes to initiate impeachment, it was far short of the two-third vote to convict. He explained impeachment was a tactical move "because while it is pending," Mr Marcos "cannot dissolve the Assembly."

Mr Laurel predicted that in case Mr Marcos did not finish his term, the UNIDO opposition "will attract those in the KBL who will be orphaned" and claimed that even now a number of KBL followers were sounding him out to join the UNIDO.

Opposition to Marcos Decree Powers

HK280113 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Opposition leader Salvador Laurel said yesterday [27 May] his party will fight to strip President Marcos of his decree-making powers and may try to have the Constitution rewritten. Laurel said he did not expect the president to relinquish his special powers.

The president told a press conference the other day that he will resist any attempt to strip him of his lawmaking powers, which he said were needed to fight a heightened campaign of communist subversion. Laurel said that the powers had been specially granted for the period of the last National Assembly, an interim body, and could not be exercised after the new assembly comes into existence. But the president said the powers do not terminate with the old assembly.

Advocates 'Genuine Social Justice'

HK290045 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] The opposition camp has said it is for greater and genuine social justice for all. UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] President Salvador Laurel issued this statement in response to the call by the president to the opposition to state whether it is for free enterprise or for a welfare state. Laurel said the issue will be further discussed during the caucus today [29 May] of opposition leaders. The opposition stand on ideology and the form of government the country should pursue will be presented in a 12-page document. On the issue of violence, the opposition threw back the issue to the government and said violence is not only physical but moral.

PROJECTED BATASAN SPECIAL SESSION CANCELED

HK241159 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting Company in English 1100 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] President Marcos today recalled the proclamation he previously issued calling the interim Batasang Pambansa to meet for a special session for 15 days beginning next Monday. Malacanang said the reason for the proclamation's recall was that the interim Batasan would hold its last session beginning June 4 to wind up its business. Added details from Bert Asuge: [Begin recording] The matters the assemblymen will take up are the reports on performance of the Batasan as well as procedures for a smooth transition to the incoming members of the Legislative Assembly. In view of the proximity between May 28 and June 4, the 15-day special session was canceled, Malacanang said.

KBL HOLDS CAUCUS, ORDERS DRIVE AGAINST TERRORISM

HK280047 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 2300 GMT 27 May 84

[Excerpts] Topping the news at this hour, President Marcos orders a full campaign to fight off subversives mounting a strategy of violence and terrorism. The president issued the orders to military and defense ministry officials. The full details of that story from Bert Asuge:

[Begin recording] The chief executive announced the directive during the caucus of the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] in Malacanang, where he made a post-election assessment of the national scene. The president declared that his government will continue to use maximum restraint, but it will now utilize all legal means in its power to prevent violence and terrorism used by those trying to subvert the republic. He added that the first basic principle that guides the government in its decisionmaking is that it is fighting all elements that utilize violence and subversion to undermine the republic and replace it with an ideology alien to our people and to our country.

In pointing this out, the president stressed the reality of the situation in the face of the assassination of Police General Tomas Karingal last Friday by those who had been engaged in violence for some time now. The president declared, the government is against those equating individual rights with violence, or the effort to obtain power and government authority by the barrel of the gun.

The President said [words indistinct] the government decision regarding this matter was signaled by his order to capture the assassin of Gen Garingal dead or alive. [end recording]

In the same caucus, President Marcos asked the opposition to openly declare their stand on violence as a means of getting political concessions. The president said the times called for nothing less than a solid united front to tackle the problems facing the nation.

[Begin Marcos recording] They say that they are going to present a platform. We ask that in that platform they now define explicitly whether they are in favor of the use of violence in order to obtain political authority, are they in favor of a foreign ideology in replacing our democratic ideals. I call upon all elements in our society, whether they belong to the legal opposition, whether they are political activists or not, to now participate in denouncing the use of violence and force in attaining political ends. And I address this specifically to the new opposition in parliament. [end recording]

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile echoed the president's call against violence as a means to achieve political aims. He said the use of political violence can only lead to a curtailment of political rights and freedoms. [Begin Enrile recording] This actually [words indistinct] on the people who are by then disarmed and totally powerless to resist the power of the conquering political ideology. And so therefore if we really believe in what we are fostering in this country, which is actually democracy as we have understood it all along, and that is, where freedom must be protected by the state, then the state must exist to observe that end which is to allow freedom to exist in the state, so that the individual members of the state can pursue that end [words indistinct], then I think, Mr President, that in the (?pursuit) of our program that each one must denounce, and renounce violence as a means to attain political aims. This is a worthy program of government. [end recording]

At the KBL caucus, President Marcos was informed that the ruling party won 110 out of 183 Batasan seats at stake, yielding 62 seats to the opposition and 11 to independent candidates. President Marcos said that with the election over, the government can now pursue fully its economic recovery program. He urged the people to take a more active part in the government's livelihood projects, mainly the KKK [Kilysang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran -- national livelihood program] and the Sariling Sikap [Self-reliance] programs.

The president also formed an information committee that he will lead, that will assess the government's information capability. The committee will be co-chaired by Information Minister Greg Cendana, Tourism Minister Jose Aspiras, J.B. Cruz, (Adrian Consolo), and (J. Clame).

In the same caucus, the first lady warned against a welfare state ideology. Madame Marcos said that ideology would stifle free enterprise. She said the campaign launched by the opposition smacks of that ideology.

In the same caucus, Labor Minister Blas Ople corrected reports about the unemployment problem in the country. He said, contrary to private reports, only about 28,000 workers were laid off from January to March this year. Private reports had placed the unemployed at 300,000. Ople also pointed out that many of those who lose their jobs had been absorbed by other enterprises.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

30 MAY 1984

